

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Marvelous Reduction in Grain Elevator Fires

Chicago Board Joins Grain Trade Council Elevator Acting as Buyer or Agent

Federal Trade Commission Cannot Regulate Uniform Intrastate Competition

Deluding Wheat Growers

Controlling Dust in Country Elevators

Pre-Harvest Movement of Stored Grain

Farm Legislation in the Making

Human Tolerance of Carbon Disulphide

Balanced Merchandising Moves Retail Stocks

New Secretary Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

Employee Limitation in Area of Production Raised to Ten



—Photo from Keystone View Co., Inc.
Drying Wheat in Streets of Kambora, Japan.
[See article, page 256]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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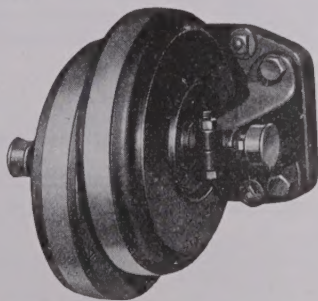
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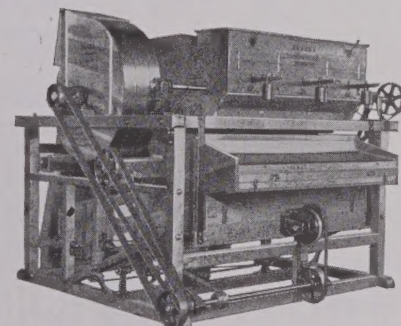
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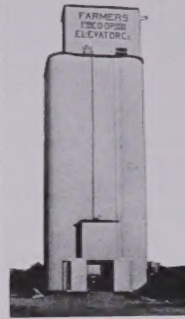
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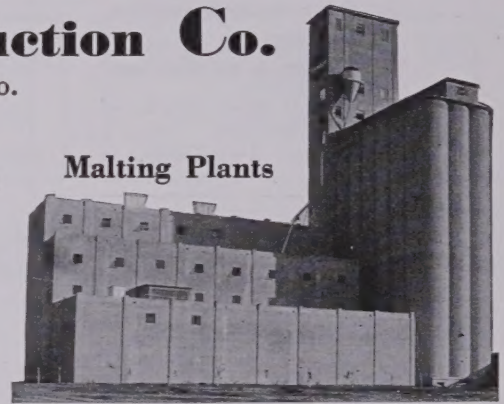
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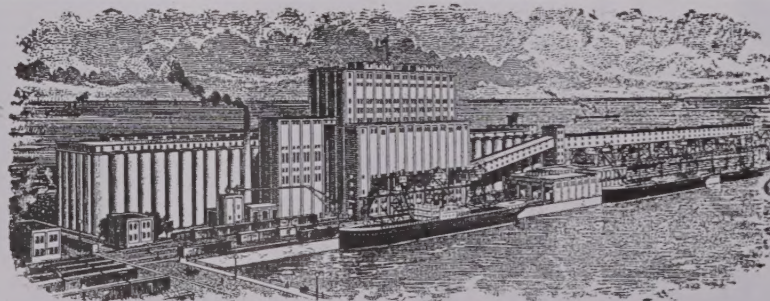
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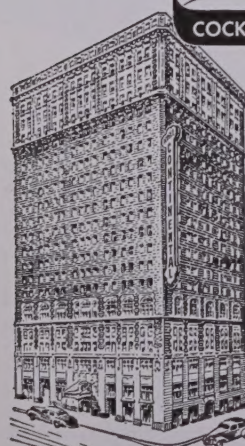


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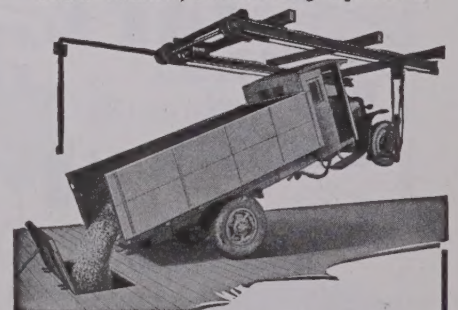
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HAMMER MILL with 25-h.p. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 86F12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

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FEED MIXER—one ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 86F11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—No. 1 and No. 2 Corn Cutters, Bag Closing Machine, 5 lb. package, small mixer. Write 86F18, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 86F13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ROSCOE AJAX oat hullers for sale at real bargain; rebuilt. Write Roskamp Huller Co., Cedar Falls, Iowa.

FOR SALE—4 Double Stands Allis Roller Mills. 10x36. Continental Grain Co., 430 S. Front St., East St. Louis, Ill.

WHITE SALES CORPORATION
Scotts, Michigan

Full line of new mill and elevator machinery, blueprints, mill builders, millwrights

FOR SALE

Surplus Machinery Exchange: 60-HP Gruendler Hammermill; ½-ton Haynes vertical Mixer; 100-HP Diesel engine generator set; 100 bbl. flour mill & engine. Steam Boilers—steam engines, Diesel engines—gas engines. Thousands of pulleys & Gears, surplus equipment.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Cracked corn separator No. 18872 Invincible, made by S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y. Write Pabst Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis.

FOR SALE—Kohler Burlap Bag one color printing press, motor driven; brass type; good condition. McDonald & Co., New Albany, Ind.

EIGHTEEN Hammer Mills—Most popular makes, completely rebuilt, fully guaranteed. Save half. Indiana Grain Machinery Co., 420 S. Meridian, Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE—One 7A Monitor receiving sep., ball-b., metal frame; 2, 4x17 N.&M. sifters, almost new. No. 2 Eureka Snappy Shaker, motor drive. F. W. Mann, Box 67, East St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 2-S-16 Gruendler Hay Mill complete with 50 HP motor; one 60 HP Miracle Ace; one 24" motor driven Attrition Mill; one No. 89 Clipper Cleaner. D. E. HUGHES COMPANY, Hopkins, Michigan.

ALL NEW AT USED PRICES—2 Hopper scales with square steel hoppers and valves, 100 bu. and 200 bu. cap.; 2 steel hopper grain bins 2,000 bu. cap. each; 2 steel bins 250 cap. each; 2 steel bins 150 bu. cap. each; 150 ft. 6" screw conveyor steel box, with lid; 60 feet, double 6" screw conveyor wood box, with lid; 1—5x4 elevator, all steel, complete, 40 foot centers; 1—large Wolfe Cyclone Dust Collector. Cliff Buzick, Bardstown, Ky.

MACHINES WANTED

MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS are so crowded with work, owners of machines or elevator equipment not now in use should be able to dispose of elevator supplies quickly through our Machines-for-Sale columns.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—46 Foot Howe Railroad Track Scale with registering beam. Address 86F15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—30-Ton 34x9 Howe Truck Scale with registering beam, used one year only. Dillon Scale Co., Dallas, Texas.

MOTORS—GENERATORS**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors, 25 to 100 H.P., 1200 to 3600 R.P.M. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSEBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MOTOR-PUMPS: Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, etc. Largest stock in Illinois, outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade; also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner and Peerless motors, specially adapted for farm and grain elevator application. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. New illustrated bulletin No. 23, just off the press, will be mailed on request. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

BUCKWHEAT FOR SALE

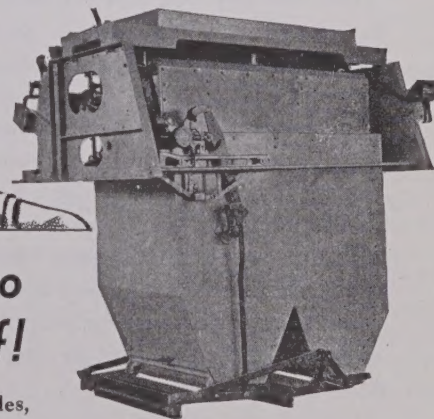
FOR SALE: No. 2 Buckwheat, carload or truckloads. Address W. H. Alman, Leroy, Ind.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.



It's Nice To Be Right

but better to have proof!



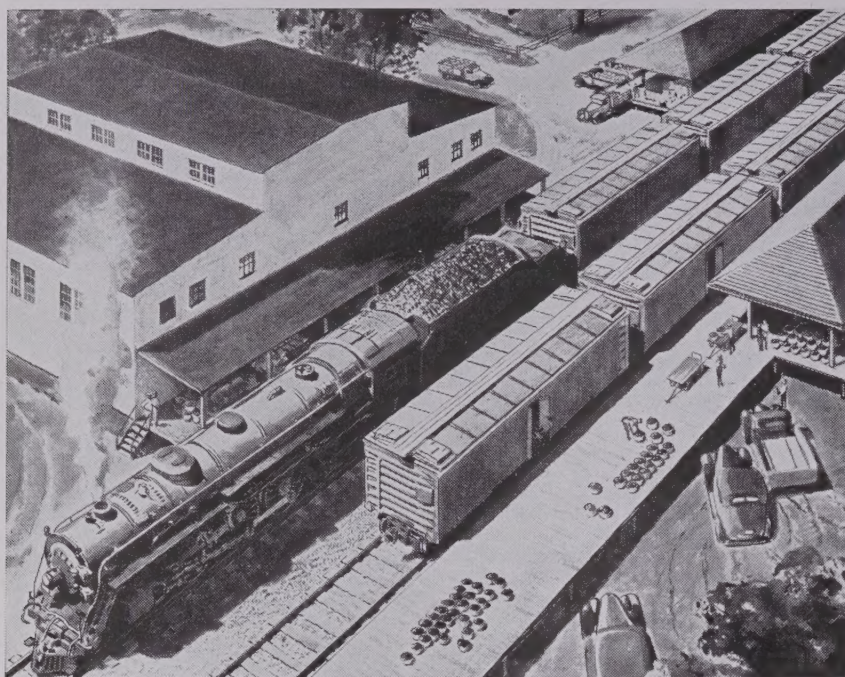
Richardson Automatic Scales, in case of dispute, back up your claims with *proof*. For these scales are equal-arm balance scales, employing standard sealed tests weights—the most accurate weighers known. Richardson Automatic Grain Scales are completely automatic in operation, self-compensating for variations in specific gravity and rate of flow, positively interlocked against passage of unweighed grain, and they mechanically tabulate and print a complete record of all weighings.

These scales are available in many capacities for either shipping or receiving use. Bulletin 1219G describes them in detail.

RICHARDSON

Chicago Minneapolis Omaha Wichita
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RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY, CLIFTON, N. J.



A Year's Work in a Week

FOR months they loaf in the sun—empty packing sheds beside seldom-used tracks. You wonder why they were built there among the fields or groves.

Then one day you feel life begin to stir. For miles around, long strings of refrigerator cars congregate on every siding. A regiment of pickers, graders, packers gathers from nowhere. Mountains of crates and baskets appear overnight. For in the fields another crop is ripe, and for a few brief days that obscure crossroads may be a major source of a mighty nation's supply of some particular fruit or vegetable.

Elsewhere endless fields of grain flood waiting trains with sudden Niagaras of golden harvest.

No other method of transportation could possibly provide for the swift, orderly marketing of

America's crops. To take care of these seasonal shipments, the railroads maintain thousands of miles of track, special types of freight cars and endless other facilities that are used primarily for peak crop movements. Operating at all seasons over their own vast network of steel highways, the railroads link producer to consumer with a fast, dependable, low-cost, low-loss system of distribution.

No other kind of transport is big enough and flexible enough to handle the varied transportation needs of the nation's agriculture, industry and commerce.

★ ★ ★ ★

NOW TRAVEL ON CREDIT

America's railroads offer new, simple installment payment plan for trips and tours.

SEE YOUR LOCAL TICKET AGENT



A national campaign each APRIL to promote good packing, secure loading and careful handling of ALL shipments—sponsored by Shippers Advisory Boards. Avoid loss and damage. We can't afford to waste our national resources.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Quality of 1940 Corn Crop Shows Improvement

Further improvement in the quality of the 1940 corn crop was shown by inspections at representative markets during the first half of March, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. Of the March 1 to 15th inspections, 53 per cent graded No. 3 or better compared with 45 per cent during the previous fifteen day period and 32 per cent during the first half of February. The percentages grading No. 4 and No. 5 were reduced 5 and 3 per cent respectively, compared with those for the last half of February, but the percentage grading Sample remained unchanged at 2 per cent.

Despite the apparent improvement in quality, the 1940 crop is grading much lower than the good harvest of the previous season when 98 per cent of the inspections from Dec. 1 to Mar. 15 graded No. 3 or better. A slight gain in the percentage of white corn in the market receipts compared with last season was also indicated, with a corresponding reduction in the percentage classed as Mixed.

One of Minnesota's Pioneer Grain Buyers

By FLOYD EMERSON

E. A. Brown, 84-year-old Luverne, Minn., elevator operator, is still buying grain after 57 years in the business and likes it as well as ever.

One of the oldest active buyers in the middle west, the pioneer Minnesotan bought his first grain in 1883 for the Queen Bee mill of Sioux Falls, S. D. Since then he has bought grain for many others.

Coming to the Ashcreek community, south of here, with his father in 1872, Mr. Brown has seen southwestern Minnesota grow from a raw prairie land to a region of modern cities and farms. Before buying grain, he worked on railroad construction, in South Dakota.

While working on his father's farm in the spring of 1883 a chance meeting with a Sioux Falls man decided young Brown's future. He was raking corn stalks and burning them one spring day when a stranger drove up, stopped and asked the young farmer if he might light his cigar from one of the burning stalks.

He introduced himself as Dan Smith, a representative of the Queen Bee mill in Sioux Falls. In the ensuing conversation, he mentioned to Brown that the demand for wheat in Sioux Falls was greater than could be supplied from the immediate locality and that a buyer was needed in the Luverne section. Mr. Smith suggested that young Brown rent a vacant building in Ashcreek and buy wheat for the mill.

Thus began more than a half century of grain buying for the young Minnesotan. Mr. Brown now has elevators north and south of Luverne as well as in Luverne. He is well known and highly respected as a grain dealer in Minnesota and adjoining states.

Mr. Brown was also one of the founders of the Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. for insuring country elevators. It was started in 1902 when fire insurance rates on elevators in the middle west reached such heights that grain elevator operators could hardly afford to carry protection against fire. This company, of which Mr. Brown is now president and director, employs more than a dozen persons at its headquarters in Luverne. Mr. Brown served on the village council in the early days of Luverne and when the city was organized was its first mayor for two terms. He and his son, E. W. Brown, still operate the home farm near Ashcreek and specialize in the breeding of purebred Aberdeen Angus cattle.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

THE SMALL CAPACITY legs still tolerated in many elevators are such an expensive handicap to efficient operation, the wonder is that their use is continued except in museums of pioneer days of the mechanical handling of bulk grain. The cost of doubling the elevating capacity of old legs is much less than the extra cost of operating the small capacity legs double time, then, too, the expense of working labor overtime is obviated to the delight of the worker.

CHANGING the rules of the Board of Trade does not help trade very much when the effect is only to shift around what little business comes in. The market should be made more attractive to speculators. Perhaps the outsiders would come in if concessions were made to them. It has been suggested that the scalpers, for the benefit of the outsiders, permit trading in splits, as is done at Winnipeg and Kansas City; or that the commission on a trade closed the same day be cut to 1/16 cent per bushel.

WHEAT CROP prospects and scarcity of empty storage room is giving rail carriers considerable worry lest box cars be used to store the surplus as well as to transport it. The carriers have recently agreed with the Dept. of Agri. that they will not permit cars to be loaded with new crop grain unless given definite assurance that cars can be unloaded promptly at destination. This will place a premium on empty bins at every elevator and should result in the early erection of many storage annexes.

DEFEAT BY BUROCRACY stares us in the face when the heads of state having too much to do delegate authority to a burocracy that is notoriously incompetent. If these bunglers are permitted to take over the management of industry our whole effort can be expected to bog down as did transportation during the last world war when McAdoo took over the administration of the railroads. Production management requires the rare ability to co-ordinate many simultaneous operations, an ability that men are not required to demonstrate before taking office.

GRAIN DEALERS suffering from an overload of open accounts for farm supplies no doubt could materially reduce their accounts receivable by adopting methodical, aggressive collection methods, or demand notes for accounts more than 60 days past due. When the grain dealer's debtors get into the Note Receivable column he can discount the notes at the bank and enlist the active services of the banker as his collection agent. Supplying operating capital to farm customers has never proved profitable. It has always been the practice of the grain buyer to pay cash for what the farmer sells to the elevator, and he is entitled to cash payment for farm supplies sold to producers.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators stocking paints as a side line claim to enjoy a profitable farm trade as well as no depreciation or shrinkage of stock.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators who delight in discord and friction seldom hesitate to overbid the market, altho they must ship most of the grain they buy to the same market as their competitors. The maintenance of friendly relations in any market not only helps to promote contentment with all concerned, but fosters safer methods.

INTENTIONS to plant statistics are accepted by the trade for what they are worth, no more, since weather and market conditions may change a farmer's intentions after several weeks have elapsed. Even tho for a few years the prognostication closely approximated the actual planting it would be unsafe to rely on the Department's intention figures.

WHILE THE leading farm agitators may have a considerable following among the non-thinking tenants of the land, few real farmers have much confidence in their leadership. They are out to collect membership fees and dues from unthinking farmers, who are easily convinced that organization promoters can revolutionize governing and marketing methods. Most of these wild eyed dreamers do not hesitate to buoy up the false hopes of over-confident producers, who thoroughly believe in the efficient relief obtainable through more laws and regulations. Upstanding producers or grain merchants resent being treated like an inane mollycoddle. They have more confidence in their own battle for success, and prefer to conduct their business independent of government support or regulation.

LEGISLATION and more legislation, some good, some not so good, the rest just legislation. By the time the average man finds his way thru the labyrinth of laws, past, present and proposed, if he has any initiative left he can devote his attention to making a success of his business. No doubt but many bills presented this year are of utmost importance to grain dealers, and concerted influence should be brought to insure their enactment. The danger lies in the fact that there are so many measures up for consideration grain dealers shy from the task of reading and digesting the various bills. Grain dealers should not become too engrossed in other problems and leave to their association the task of carrying on their battle. The association is the individuals grouped for success thru concerted efforts of its members. So, on your toes, men! Don't let anyone put anything over on you and, most particularly, don't put anything over on yourself by procrastination and indifference.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, MARCH 26, 1941

THE PERSISTENT attempts to remove grain dust from country elevators proves conclusively that operators do not enjoy breathing dust laden air. Some day they will get enough courage to blow it out.

SPARROWS are again celebrating the approach of spring by assembling bits of dried grass and twigs in nest formation on ledges under the elevator's eaves, primarily to protect a new brood of fledglings, but a dangerous landing for hot locomotive sparks. Save the elevator by removing the nest and the supporting ledges.

CROP INSURANCE Contracts written on the 1941 wheat crop in 36 states numbered 420,077 on Mar. 24, reported the F.C.I.C., for which growers paid 14,358,958 bus. of wheat or its cash equivalent. A year ago 378,160 contracts were written on both winter and spring wheat. Farmers like to get insured against unfavorable weather but enjoy speculating in cash grain providing the Government furnishes the money.

INDIANA merchants are indeed fortunate in having an organization of retailers that can bring to bear on legislative action the combined effort of all classes of retailers, such as was successful after 8 years of endeavor in getting the gross income tax reduction thru the state legislature.

HEAVY TAXES increase selling prices beyond the consumer's power to buy, and the consequent reduced consumption leads to unemployment. The unemployed have to be supported by more taxes, creating a vicious circle that will not be ended until those in authority summon up enough courage to cut taxes.

PRICE-FIXERS are already getting busy at Washington, serving notice on industry that it is wisest to give up all thoughts of increased production, because the price-fixers' ceiling will prevent doing so at a profit. In some instances the arbitrary ceiling will force a loss on producers who have to pay increased wages and heavier taxes. Naturally prices rise as demand increases, and the increase in the price promises a profit to producers who eagerly intensify their efforts. We have plenty of wheat and corn now just because the government has kept up the price by loans, instead of setting a ceiling.

Balanced Merchandising Moves Retail Stocks

The story about how Edgar Schuelke, manager of the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., at Alta, Ia., won the Wayne "Dollar A Dozen Egg Derby" by following a balanced merchandising program on poultry feeds, which appears elsewhere in this number, explains the methods of a feed merchandising expert.

But it doesn't tell the whole story. It doesn't tell, for instance, that Schuelke is a prominent promoter of county corn husking contests, that his advertising is persistently maintained and aptly takes advantage of seasonal interests, that once each year he holds a "farmers' dinner," and when opportunity offers he sets up free movies on farm subjects at the local theatre; and that at all such events he seizes his opportunity to advertise and promote his company and the products it handles.

Schuelke did nothing but follow his regular practice of taking advantage of his opportunities and the merchandising helps manufacturing companies give him in winning the "Dollar A Dozen Egg Derby." It is his regular practice of keeping ever-lastingly after business and tying together his advertising and his sales effort that has enabled his company to double its net worth in the seven years he has been its manager, and to pay out in dividends the full value of its capital stock in the last five. Every experienced salesman knows it pays to advertise.

War Restricting International Grain Movement

The first effect of the present war has been felt in the transportation field.

The blockade cut off shipments to occupied countries; and now an acute shortage of ships has developed. The convoy system slows up the speed of the convoy to that of the slowest ship. The movement of grain also has been delayed by the sinking of many ships by enemy action.

For the lack of ships corn is worth 5 cents a bushel in Argentina and 65 cents a bushel in the United States. South America and Australia cannot get the boats needed to export their surplus crops.

Some of the traffic moving by boat thru the Panama Canal is being diverted to the transcontinental railroads. This movement has not progressed to the point experienced in the former world war, when carloads of sacked wheat on gondolas were hauled all the way by rail from Oregon across the continent to Philadelphia. This abnormal use of the railroads may create a car shortage.

As transportation becomes more costly and difficult it will become a larger factor in trading and price making. The obvious effect will be to reduce prices in producing areas and increase them in consuming countries.

Deluding Wheat Growers

On May 31st the wheat growers of many states will have a chance to vote on the wheat marketing quota for 1941 acreage, but they will not be permitted to draw their own conclusions or vote in keeping with their true convictions, because the A.A.A. committeeman and employees of the Department of Agriculture are making a determined effort to scare and cajole all wheat growers into supporting the wheat marketing quota, even though they know the farmer is fully entitled to plant wheat as he wishes.

One enthusiastic champion of the quota, before a meeting of the County A.A.A. Committeemen at Decatur, Ill., recently assured his auditors that wheat would sell down to 40c in a very short time if the farmers failed to cast a two-thirds vote in support of the wheat marketing quota. The Chairman of the Illinois A.A.A. Committee is credited with predicting extremely hard times for farmers if they failed to support the wheat marketing quota.

The leaders were so emphatic in their demands for a two-thirds majority for the referendum that they cast suspicion on their motives. It is but natural that bureaucrats, depending upon the farm program for employment, should insist that it be supported at every turn of the road. Doubtless many farmers will sense the reason for their demanding a two-thirds vote for the wheat quota.

Marvelous Reduction in Grain Elevator Fires

All property owners fear its destruction by fire. Some correct known fire hazards and install efficient fire fighting apparatus. Cautious grain dealers thoroly inspect their elevators at regular and frequent intervals, but still fires occur and many elevators and feed mills are burned each year.

Most owners of elevators are glad of an opportunity to insure their business against the destruction of its facilities by fire and, naturally, keep fully insured in a strong, reliable company that is willing to share the loss if fire occurs.

In spite of all the precautions taken by the elevator owners and the many fire prevention and extinguishing agencies, destructive fires continue to occur with alarming frequency to the great loss and distress of all concerned.

Through many years of cut and try experiences grain elevator engineers have finally come to the general adoption of reinforced concrete as giving the safest fireproof grain elevator obtainable. True, some reinforced concrete elevators have been wrecked as the direct result of fire, but most of the ruins gave convicting evidence of the presence of a hazardous amount of wood or other inflammable material.

In the pioneer days of the prairie provinces of Western Canada the country elevators averaged from 25,000 to 35,000 bus. in capacity and were so isolated that whenever fire was discovered in an elevator it generally resulted in its complete destruction. The owners of large lines of country elevators were quick to adopt ways and means of reducing their fire losses and through a united effort in a careful study and correction of fire hazards by their Affiliated Inspection Bureau, Ltd., the fire losses in the elevators of members have been reduced in a most gratifying manner. When the Bureau began it inspected about 1,500 country elevators with a staff of four inspectors, while today, with a force of ten inspectors, it inspects 3,400 elevators. During the fourteen years ending 1933 the number of total losses averaged 16 elevators per year and the ratio of loss to income exceeded 60%, while during the seven years succeeding the adoption of frequent inspection and correction the total losses averaged five elevators per year and the ratio of loss to income fell below 20%.

With virtually no Western Canada elevators built of fireproof material, all credit for this remarkable reduction in the burning of country elevators must be given to greater vigilance in the inspection and correction of fire hazards combined with the abundant provision of efficient fire fighting equipment.

If such a remarkable reduction in ele-

vator fire losses can be attained in Western Canada, we recognize no insurmountable barrier to attaining similar results in the grain surplus states of the U. S. A.

The method adopted by the Affiliated Inspection Bureau, Ltd., as fully described by Mr. P. J. Collison elsewhere in this number, has clearly enlisted the earnest support of the men in charge of the elevators in an effective campaign against destructive elevator fires, and all are vigilantly watching every hazard, so no fire has much chance of getting beyond control. Vigilant self-inspection of each elevator by its manager and frequent inspection by special traveling inspectors greatly reduced the number and amount of both the partial and the total losses. The splendid results have more than justified any expense incurred and reflect great credit on the care and vigilance of the 3,396 elevator operators and the 10 traveling inspectors.

Since 3,396 out of 3,400 country elevator operators prevented the burning of the elevators entrusted to their care, why did the other four alert elevator managers fail to save their elevators from the flames? Two known hazards had been discovered by recent inspections, but procrastination had delayed their correction. The cause of the other fires (cigarettes) was traced direct to the timidity of the managers who hesitated to object to smokers ignoring the "NO SMOKING" signs. Thus greater vigilance on the part of four managers would have reduced the total losses of elevators to zero.

The St. Lawrence Blunder

The farmers of our western plains have been led to believe that the St. Lawrence Waterway and power development will help them to realize a better price for their grain crops.

Advocates of the Seaway whose enthusiasm is only matched by their ignorance claim that the canal would save the farmers six cents per bushel on the cost of transportation of wheat to Montreal. Such a saving is impossible, for the entire cost of transportation from the head of the lakes is only 5½ cents per bushel, and has been as low as 4 cents. Experts well posted on transportation costs are of the opinion that the saving would not be one cent per bushel.

Senator Wagner stated in 1934 that the American taxpayer would be assessed 15 cents for every bushel of grain shipped over the waterway.

If the flow of wheat from the United States and Canada to Liverpool were very small the reduced cost of transportation would inure to the North American growers, as a small dribble of wheat would not bear down the Liverpool price level. The movement from North America is preponderatingly heavy, the effect

being to transfer the saving from the farmers to the Liverpool buyers. As far as the grain business is involved the sole benefit would accrue to the European importers. Our Eastern trunk line railroads and seaboard grain elevators will be the losers of traffic when the St. Lawrence is open.

Foreign flag ships with their lower wage scales would drive United States vessels out of the lake-and-ocean export and import trade.

As a defense project the canal scheme is indefensible since it could not be completed for several years. The same amount of money would purchase 30 10,000-ton cruisers, or 14 35,000-ton battle-ships. The skilled labor wasted on the canal could be employed in providing ships and munitions urgently needed now.

Instead of being a monument to statesmanship, history will write the Seaway down as an example of colossal folly.

RESTRICTED production of wheat would seem an unwise policy for either the United States or Canada. It is safer to risk having to buy and store a large temporary surplus than to chance a scarcity that might handicap war effort. The 1941 crop has not yet been harvested.

Chicago Board Joins Grain Trade Council

The Board of Trade of the City of Chicago has joined the National Grain Trade Council, according to announcement from F. Peavey Hefelfinger, Minneapolis, chairman of the Council. The Council is a national organization of exchanges and large grain trade groups, with members from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts.

The present members of the Council are: The Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce; Kansas City Board of Trade; Board of Trade of the City of Chicago; Duluth Board of Trade; Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis; Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange; Peoria Board of Trade; Omaha Grain Exchange; Buffalo Corn Exchange; San Francisco Grain Exchange; Portland (Ore.) Grain Exchange; New York Produce Exchange; Boston Grain and Flour Exchange; Philadelphia Commercial Exchange; Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, St. Louis; Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n, Milwaukee.

Directors of the Council include J. F. Leahy of Kansas City, who is vice-chairman; W. H. Mills of Minneapolis, W. R. McCarthy of Duluth, Gunnard Johnson of Kansas City, J. L. Welsh of Omaha, Ward A. Brown of St. Louis, E. E. LaBudde of Milwaukee, H. H. Dewey of Peoria, J. B. Stouten of Buffalo, J. J. O'Donohoe of New York, Arthur Hopkins of Boston, R. J. Barnes of Philadelphia, Geo. E. Booth of Chicago, H. M. Stratton of Milwaukee, A. H. Hankerson of San Francisco, B. J. Greer of Portland. Two directors will be named to represent the Chicago Board.

Roger P. Annan of St. Louis is secretary-treasurer of the Council. During the past month the Council was the organization through which warehousemen made proposals, accepted by the government agencies, for commercial warehousing of government-owned wheat surpluses. The Council also succeeded in obtaining "certificates of necessity" privileges for warehousemen who plan to extend their facilities this year.

Elevator Acting as Buyer or Agent

C. F. Young delivered 630 bus. and 30 lbs. of wheat to the Home Builders Shipping Ass'n at Aline, Okla., June 25, 1935, at 91c per bushel. Under a contract with the Farmers National Ass'n the elevator was required immediately to make draft on the Farmers National in favor of grower and to notify the Farmers National of all purchases, and to buy no grain for elevator's own account.

On Mar. 26, 1936, the Home Builders became insolvent and closed its doors. Young demanded payment and on refusal started suit against the Farmers National as principal.

The defense was that Sid Phillips, manager of the Home Builders, exceeded his authority by accepting wheat and not paying for it immediately as provided in the contract with Farmers National. The Farmers National did not learn of the transaction with Phillips until after Mar. 26, 1936.

The District Court of Garfield County gave judgment for Young on the theory that Phillips was acting with the apparent scope of his authority.

On appeal the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, Mar. 26, 1940, held that this may have been so but granted a reversal and a remand to permit the lower court to go into the question as to whether Young knew the terms of the contract and that the manager, Phillips, was acting without authority.

If Young merely knew that there was a contract of some sort the Farmers National was bound as principal, but if he did know that Phillips had to pay for grain immediately and notify his principal Young could not recover.—102 *Pac. Rep.* 2d 180.

Federal Trade Commission Can Not Regulate Unfair Intra-state Competition

The Supreme Court of the United States recently decided in favor of Bunte Bros., Inc., of Chicago, Ill., and against the Federal Trade Commission, which had forbidden the firm to continue selling "break and take" packages of candy wholly within the state of Illinois.

The "break and take" package makes the amount the purchaser receives dependent upon chance. Manufacturers outside of Illinois could not compete because the Commission had barred "break and take" packages from interstate shipment, as an "unfair method of competition."

Bunte Bros. obtained from the Circuit Court a decree setting aside the cease and desist order of the Federal Trade Commission as being in excess of its authority; and the Commission appealed to the Supreme Court.

Justice Frankfurter of the Supreme Court said:

"Neither the ordinary English speech nor the considered language of legislation would aptly describe the sales by Bunte Bros. of its 'break and take' assortments in Illinois as 'using unfair methods of competition in interstate commerce.'"

"The Trade Commission in its Report for 1939 lists as 'unfair competition' 31 diverse types of business practices which run the gamut from bribing employees of prospective customers to selling below cost for hindering competition. The construction urged by the Commission would thus give a federal agency pervasive control over myriads of local businesses in matters heretofore traditionally left to local custom or local law. Such control bears no resemblance to the strictly confined authority growing out of railroad rate discrimination. An inroad upon local conditions ought to await a clearer mandate from Congress."

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Elevator Territory Taken for War Uses?

Grain & Feed Journals: The government has purchased 7,800 acres of farms tributary to our elevator for a T.N.T. plant and we will lose about 60 per cent of our good farmers and customers.

Can the government be required to reimburse us for this loss?—Central Erie Supply & Elevator Ass'n, Sandusky, O.

Ans.: Altho Congress does pass appropriation bills for the relief of individuals suffering from government action, it is unlikely that aid would be extended in this instance, as the damages are speculative and difficult to determine with any accuracy.

Government Loan for Building Elevator

Grain & Feed Journals: We have noted in your March 12 issue of Grain & Feed Journals that the Government encourages erection of new storage space.

Will you please advise if there is some government agency that will make loans to private enterprise to erect an elevator or build additional storage space to an existing plant. I understand that co-operatives can get such loans but can an individual?—Robinson Grain Co., Adams, Neb.

Ans.: With regard to government loan for elevator construction, would say the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized to

Employee Limitation in Area of Production Raised to Ten

A relaxation of Wage-Hour rulings pertaining to country grain elevators has been announced. The action is the result of application filed recently by E. H. Sexauer, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, in which he asked that the employee limitation in the "area of production" definition be raised from seven to ten. His application has been granted.

Under the former definition, country elevator employees were exempt from the wages and hours provisions where they received grain from producers of the "general vicinity," for handling and storage, and where the number of such employees in a given establishment did not exceed seven. This forced a competitive disadvantage upon a few country elevators which employed more than seven persons, and especially during the harvest movement of grain. Officials of elevator associations had held that an increase from seven to ten would solve most of the country elevator problem. Mr. Sexauer gives high praise to secretaries of state and regional elevator associations who provided information upon which the application of the National Ass'n was based.

This favorable decision is the first reply given the trade to a series of applications from the trade for modification of interpretation of various sections of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. It is expected now that the Wage and Hour Division will be able to make public before the end of March its decision on the trade's application for seasonal exemption for those engaged in storing grain, and requests for interpretation of regulations pertaining to feed stores, feed plants, combination grain-feed firms, and country elevators dealing heavily in sidelines.

The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will distribute information on the other decisions and interpretations as quickly as they are available.

make loans to any business; and it has made and will make loans for building elevators, after an investigation showing that the security is sufficient and that the investment will pay out if the loan is made, on sound business principles.

A loan in Nebraska would come under the Omaha office of the R. F. C., to whom application should be made. The manager of the Omaha office is Herbert Daniels.

Tax on Stored Grain?

Grain & Feed Journals: As a public warehouse are we required in this state to pay the tax on the grain stored with us by farmer customers?

This grain is pledged for a loan thru the Commodity Credit Corporation. If we are not liable for tax is it necessary that we report same to the local tax authority?—D. B. Gray Co., Hull, Ill.

Ans.: Taxes on stored grain are paid by the owner of the grain if the tax assessor can get the name on his rolls.

The holder of the warehouseman's ticket is the owner, and the warehouseman does not pay the tax.

When a farmer delivers grain to an elevator on a deferred payment contract without right to demand back the grain the elevator operator becomes the owner, legally; altho the attorney-general of Illinois has held such a contract to be a subterfuge to evade the state law requiring operators storing grain for a compensation to apply for a license as public warehousemen. As owner under such contract the elevator operator is liable for the tax.

As to grain in store for farmers who have obtained a loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation the farmer is liable for the tax even tho he has in mind the abandonment of the grain to the government agency. In no event does the operator of the warehouse pay taxes on farmers' grain serving as collateral for loan.

If the farmer to whom storage tickets were issued sold them to the local banker or other third party the assessor of the county could not assess the farmer as he was no longer the owner. The assessor is expected to get his information as to taxable personal property from the schedules filed by the taxpayers, and not from warehousemen who are not in a position to know the names of the present holders of their outstanding negotiable warehouse certificates.

The size of the average farm in the United States increased approximately 17 acres during the last decade, according to an announcement by Vergil D. Reed, acting director of the Census. The average acreage per farm, according to the 1940 Census, is 174, compared with 154.8 in 1935 and 156.9 in 1930.

Harold E. Thiele

Harold E. (Dodd) Thiele, 33, sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n until his resignation a few weeks ago on doctor's orders, passed away at the home of his parents in Buffalo Center, Ia., Mar. 19, following six weeks' illness of hypertension.

Educated in Iowa schools, a graduate of Des Moines University, and holder of a master's degree from Columbia University, Mr. Thiele's early experience was in educational circles. An accomplished athlete, he spent six years as athletic coach at Centerville, and five at Fort Dodge before becoming sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Mr. Thiele had a wide experience and understanding in grain problems. His father, Edward Thiele, has been manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Buffalo Center, Ia., for the last 19 years, and vacations during the educational period were spent at the elevator.

Mr. Thiele had been sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n for less than a year but had demonstrated efficiency and ability in his short tenure of office.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

May 9, 10. The Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Lubbock, Tex., will hold joint meeting.

May 12, 13. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Assembly Room of the Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.

May 14, 15. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Enid, Okla.

May 16, 17. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Wichita, Kan.

May 22. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, Hotel Connor, Joplin, Mo.

May 23. Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 2, 3. The Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers Ass'n, Pawnee Hotel, North Platte, Neb.

June 2, 3. The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 9, 10, 11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Minneapolis, Minn.

June 12, 13, 14. American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Homestead Hotel, Hot Springs, Va.

June 16, 17. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 16, 17, 18. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Dec. 9, 10, 11. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Ia.

Oats acreage in Mississippi increased from 9,964 in 1930 to 102,612 in 1940 and the crop from 265,034 to 4,185,456 bus. The cotton acreage was reduced from 4,009,534 to 2,449,285.

Emergency crop and feed loans to farmers in 1940 totaled 161,000 for \$19,470,625, against 139,452 for \$15,079,509 in 1939, as reported by S. P. Lindsey, Jr., director of the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section of the Farm Credit Administration.



Harold E. Thiele, Des Moines, Ia., Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Look Out for Trucker Durham

Grain & Feed Journals: Clyde Durham, a trucker from Albia, Ia., on Feb. 14 drove in and loaded oats and tendered a check which was refused. Rather than unload the trucker paid cash; but our helper who was in charge during my absence made an error of \$14.88 in his haste.

As soon as he discovered the error he started after the trucker, thinking the trucker would give him the difference. He caught up with him at Webster City and had the county sheriff along; but could do nothing when the trucker refused to pay, as the cash had been accepted in payment for the load of oats.

The sheriff gave the trucker to understand that if he ever hauled any more coal to Webster City or into the county and he got him the trucker would be in for a heavy fine.—DeOrr V. Cose, manager Flugstad Farmers Grain Co., Duncombe, Ia.

Take Farm Program Out of Politics

Grain & Feed Journals: The representative from this district read into the record at Washington a protest against local com'ites threatening and using undue influence to persuade the farmers they should vote for the farm allotment program.

All are so deeply involved in the meshes of federal control they do not think they can afford to protest. We believe our farmers will vote at least 80 per cent in favor of the A.A.A. program.

If we are bound to have this farm program something must be done to take it out of politics. Local control here in this county is dominated by one political party and the local com'temen hold their jobs at the sufferance of the party in control. Every meeting borders pretty closely on an out and out political rally.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, executive vice pres., Winchester, Ind.

Spark Inside a Hammer Mill Not a Worry

Grain & Feed Journals: Admittedly, there are certain feed mills on the market in the operation of which there is danger of the mills blowing up under high speed.

Some agitation has occurred among the fire insurance inspectors claiming explosions had occurred where mills were used in custom grinding of feed. If foreign material such as pieces of iron should enter a mill, the hammers, striking these pieces would probably cause sparks, but these are inside the mill and would cause no damage. However, the constant beating of the hammers against the foreign substance would have a tendency to heat it and then should it pass thru the upright pipe and be discharged from the air separator the hot particle or particles might cause something to burn.

The Engineering Dept. of the Riley Stoker Corp. of Worcester, Mass., ran very accurate tests to prove there was no explosion hazard in their pulverizers, used for the pulverization of coal, and necessarily made heavier than the ordinary feed mill. They even installed spark plugs in every conceivable place and hooked up the plugs so they would get the biggest possible spark and under those conditions operated the machine at different speeds. They ran this test to learn whether an explosion could be set off in the mill itself. Nothing happened under such conditions and their Engineering Dept.

says, "It does not seem that much worry need be spent over causing an explosion from a spark."

We have always been very agreeable to complying with the requests of the insurance companies and we can equip Papec Mills with magnetic separators. The efficiency of any magnetic separator, however, depends upon the manner in which the grain or roughage that is to be ground is fed into the mill. If the particles of foreign material are in such position that the magnetic separator can make a contact, they are withheld from entering the mill. This does not happen in all cases.—Papec Machine Co., per W. W. Lucas, Shortsville, N. Y.

Wire Company Liable Only After Receipt of Message at Office

Grain & Feed Journals: We had the shock of our lives recently when we brought suit against the Postal Telegraph Co. and heard the judge, after three days of argument, charge the jury and say that anybody that sends a telegram by a messenger, or over a printer, or over the telephone makes as his agent, "the sender's agent," the messenger boy, the girl in the telegraph office receiving the telegram over the printer, or the girl in the telegraph office receiving the telegram by telephone.

The United States Supreme Court decisions were cited in this case and I think it is important that the food trade learn what their liability is in the use of these various services.

My attorney, Elbert H. Carver, summarizes the decision as follows:

"The situation simmers down to this in the case of a private wire message:

"A girl in the office of the telegraph company, whom the sender has never seen and over whom he exercises no control whatever, a girl who may be new at her work, may have been disturbed or distressed over some personal problem or otherwise incapacitated for some other reason, becomes the agent of the sender and the sender is charged with her mistakes which might cost the sender hundreds or thousands of dollars."

As in our case, no doubt most people using private wires do not know of this situation and we feel it should be called to their attention.—Benjamin Gerks, Rochester, N. Y.

[The theory is that the telegraph company, while liable for errors in wiring, is not liable for errors made by persons whom the sender has chosen to turn in the written message for transmission, whether an employee of sender or of the telegraph company. Taking the message over the 'phone is a convenience to the sender, for which the telegraph company makes no extra charge that would impose an additional liability.—Ed.]

New York, N. Y.—The 1940 statement of the Corn Products Refining Co., and its domestic subsidiaries shows a net profit of \$9,581,054, compared with \$10,120,398 in 1939. Current assets are totaled at \$42,830,906, with \$26,115,318 in cash; current liabilities at \$7,737,998.

Walla Walla, Wash.—An amendment to the present wheat quota laws to provide stricter voting eligibility and penalties for marketing beyond quotas was urged by representatives of ten Northwest farm organizations Jan. 25. Enforcement of the present laws is weak, the meeting charged.—F. K. H.

Swanson New Sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n

C. Gradon Swanson, more familiarly known to his friends as Duke, is the new sec'y appointed by the officers and directors of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Harold E. Theile, deceased. Mr. Swanson will assume full charge of the ass'n's office in Des Moines, Ia., on Apr. 1.

Mr. Swanson comes into the sec'yship well qualified to carry on the work of the aggressive Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. Born at Laurens, Ia., 39 years ago, he has been educated in Iowa schools and graduated from Iowa State College at Ames. His educational background has been followed by a broad experience



Gradon Swanson, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

in sales promotion, advertising and organization. For the last two and a half years he has been field representative and advertising manager for the Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and in this position he has become familiar with the problems of the Iowa grain and feed trade.

Mr. Swanson is married and has three children.

In assuming his new office Mr. Swanson has the well wishes of the entire trade, and his selection by the directors of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n assures him of a cooperative spirit on the part of every member.

Chicago, Ill.—Elevator authorities estimate 7,500,000 bus. of the 10,000,000 bus. of wheat stored in Chicago elevators is pledged for government loans. Mills are reported to hold a large proportion of the 2,500,000 bus. of free wheat.

Two flour cargoes totaling 13,500 tons are to leave New York early in April on the Ile de Rey and Leopold for unoccupied France where the Red Cross will supervise distribution of the flour which is contributed by the United States government.

Weeds utilize a substantial portion of the moisture that would be consumed otherwise by desirable growing plants, thereby reducing possible crop yields. Weeds may reduce the yield of wheat from 17% to 30%, according to investigations by the Searle Grain Co.

Farm Legislation in the Making

Proponents of opposing programs for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to follow in bolstering the declining income of the American farmer have clashed with the presentation to Congress of a 1942 appropriations bill for this bureaucracy totalling \$1,420,977,559.

SENATOR JOHN H. BANKHEAD of Alabama has proposed in the Senate a measure providing government loans to farmers at 100% of parity on wheat, cotton, rice, and tobacco in any year when marketing quotas are in effect.

His bill would run the wheat loan rate up to \$1.13 a bu. compared with a loan rate of 64c per bu., or 57% of parity, set by the A.A.A. on the 1940 crop last May.

The Bankhead bill, presumably following the proposals of extreme advocates of high loan rates, provides a loan scale of 62 to 100% of parity. The maximum would apply whenever marketing quotas are in effect. In other years the loan rates would range from 62 to 85% of parity for cooperating producers of wheat, cotton, tobacco, and rice. Producers of corn in commercial areas would be granted loans at 85% of parity.

To insure cooperation from the farmers, the Bankhead measure limits loans to non-cooperators at only 85% of parity in years when marketing quotas are in effect.

Supporting the Bankhead measure are spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation. The higher loan rates, they contend, are preferable to government price fixing, at the same time agreeing acreage control and marketing penalties must be increased to prevent adding to already burdensome surpluses in government hands.

O. O. Wolf, president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, testified before the House agricultural committee, "The government loan merely fixes a minimum price and the market may go well above that. Under price fixing, the farmer must hold his product until the market will take it, while under the loan system the government will take it, if necessary, at public expense."

REPRESENTATIVE HAMPTON P. FULMER of South Dakota, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, has introduced a bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for adoption of the certificate plan on wheat, cotton, peanuts, rice, and tobacco, and to increase loan rates.

The Fulmer certificate plan proposes processing taxes via certificates on wheat between 10c and 25c per bu., on cotton between 1c and 5c per lb., on tobacco 1c to 3c per lb., on rice and peanuts 1/2c to 1 1/2c per lb. When the certificate plan is in effect, loan rates would be two-thirds of parity.

The Fulmer bill is reported to have met

with disapproval from Sec'y of Treasury Morgenthau, and from the administration, and thus has been marked for disapproval. The administration is reported to lean toward an alternative plan along the lines of the Bankhead bill.

THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, favoring high loans, has recommended an amendment to pare down loans in the Bankhead measure to 85% of parity, plus soil conservation payments. It also urges a further reduction in cotton acreage to produce 11,000,000 bales, instead of the present 12,700,000.

Altho Department of Agriculture officials assisted in drafting both the Bankhead and the Fulmer measures, and have discussed these measures in committee hearings, they have refused to commit themselves to either.

PRESIDENT CARL ROBBINS of the Commodity Credit Corp. testified that the department has seriously considered higher loans, but has not decided this is the best means to increase farm income. At the same time he said his organization will be forced to ask Congress for a \$500,000,000 increase in its lending power this year. The present limit is \$1,400,000,000, and \$1,300,000,000 is already tied up in outstanding loans and in commodities which the corporation has been forced to accept in satisfaction of loans.

MILO PERKINS, surplus marketing administrator, has expressed fear that government loans on farm commodities will eventually bog down the administration with surpluses which are already burdensome. Advocating extension of the stamp program for giving away surpluses, he said, "My own judgment is that since we are likely to hit an economic crackup somewhere in the 1940s, we need to extend the stamp program to every county in America. It would be national insurance against hunger as well as against low prices for commodities used largely at home."

Both the House appropriations committee and the American Farm Bureau spokesmen are reported to have criticized the Department of Agriculture for duplication of work and overlapping of duties of department subdivisions, and considered as "reprehensible" the practice of spending unused funds in June, the last month of the fiscal year, for supplies, materials and repairs.

SEC'y OF AGRICULTURE CLAUDE WICKARD, who will eventually decide the department's attitude on new legislation, has refused to make any positive recommendations. Officials in his department point out that since new legislation would not become effective until late in 1941 or 1942, there is no need for quick action; threatened invasion

of Great Britain will determine the end or the continuance of the European conflict this spring and will affect export markets; later crop reports will enable the department to foretell the effect of high loans.

Cobs Take an Air-Ride at Indiana Elevator

W. T. Welsheimer, superintendent at the parent elevator in the Mayer Grain Co. line of nine elevators, has whipped the cob transport problem.

The cob bin of the Mayer Grain Co. elevator at South Whitley, Ind., is separate from the 50,000 bu. elevator and grain drying unit. Installation of a cob leg high enough to bridge the gap by gravity looked expensive and hazardous to Superintendent Welsheimer. He sought some other way of handling the cobs.

The way consists of a 26 inch, 4-blade paddle-wheel blower fan, driven at 1,800 r.p.m. by a belt from a 5 h.p. motor. Leading from the fan housing is a 10 inch pipe, vertical for 20 ft., then horizontal for 30 ft. to connect with the cob house. The elbow connection between the vertical and horizontal pipes is specially lined with hard steel to take the abuse from and to turn the air-driven cobs on their way to the cob bin.

The cobs are dropped directly into the fan, where the fan blades give them a slap as healthy as a hammer mill to start them on their air-ride thru the pipe. This treatment of the cobs is hard on fan blades. Most fan blades so abused promptly crystallize and soon shatter under the strain.

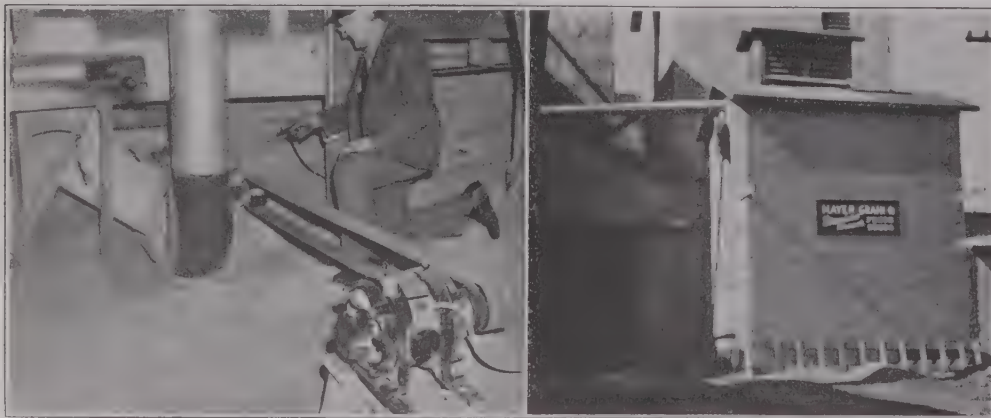
Mr. Welsheimer uses a specially built fan put together by a blacksmith to his specifications. The 5x8 inch fan blades are of 5/16ths inch steel, welded to the fan hub and permitted to cool slowly, without tempering. This method of welding created a fan which has taken the abuse of cobs for more than two years without crystallizing.

Spinning at 1,800 r.p.m., the 26 inch fan creates a draft that no load of cobs delivered by the No. 24 Western sheller has been able to resist. In spite of the right turn in the 50 ft. of 10 inch pipe thru which the cobs travel, they leave the pipe with sufficient force to bang across the dust bin before dropping to its hopped bottom. The draft from the fan, of course, deposits dust and chaff along with the cobs. From the fire hazard standpoint this method of conveying cobs is ideal, according to A. E. Leif, of the Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., who points out that there is no upward sloping spout thru which sparks could travel under draft to reach to the elevator in case of a fire in the cob bin.

The cob bin is a means of disposing of surplus cobs for the Mayer Grain Co. A part of the cobs from shelling operations are burned under the huge boiler to heat the Hess steam drier. This is the reason the cob blower is not located next to the sheller. Thru a diverting valve, the cobs brought from the sheller by a horizontal belt conveyor, may be dropped into the boot of a short leg for elevation into a cob bin next to the boiler in an adjoining room.

However, the boiler cannot consume all the cobs produced, especially when corn is dry and does not need drying before shipping. So the cob blower, and the cob bin are busy necessities to disposal of the surplus of cobs.

Restoration of the government owned elevator at Williston, N. D., to the local tax rolls is being sought by City Assessor E. H. Weil, thru an amendment to the state constitution making it lawful to tax federal property which is being used for other than public purposes. Taxes were paid by the Farmers National Grain Corporation, which built the elevator in 1930, until 1936, when title was transferred to the United States, and the plant is now operated under lease by the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n.



Left: W. T. Welsheimer shows motor driven cob blower in Mayer Grain Co. elevator at South Whitley, Ind. Right: Horizontal cob pipe enters cob bin under roof.

How Total Fire Losses Were Reduced 75%

By P. J. COLLISON, Asst. Manager, Affiliated Inspection Bureau, Ltd., Winnipeg.

We know of no more timely or absorbing a topic than that of Fire Loss Prevention. To carelessness and neglect can be attributed the majority of fire losses. To overcome this situation, a continuous and forceful educational campaign must be carried on. The careless, unthinking and wilfully neglectful citizen can be likened only to a sky raider who indiscriminately looses his cargo of incendiary bombs on unsuspecting and defenseless non-combatants. This class of citizen must be reached and made to realize his responsibility to the community. Until this is done, we cannot hope to reach our maximum objective. The devastation caused by war is not greater than the destruction caused by fire in peace times. The question is, how can we overcome this economic waste? What means have we at our disposal for accomplishing this purpose?

Our own experience prompts us to offer some suggestions for the amelioration of the situation. Those engaged in the grain and feed business should be especially interested in them.

1. Frequent and painstaking inspection of property for the elimination of known or discoverable hazards.

2. Careful attention to the relationship between moral and physical hazards and the introduction of corrective measures. A poor moral risk is never a good fire risk.

3. Provision for adequate fire extinguishing equipment. The class or kind of fire extinguisher and the proper standardized placement of the equipment should receive the attention this subject so well merits.

4. Regular, expert inspection and testing of extinguishing equipment. It should always be ready for instant use, but too often this is found not to be the case.

5. Every employee should be familiar with the proper and most efficient use of this equipment. Fire drill should be encouraged.

6. Efforts of the Insurer and Assured and of the Employer and Employee should be harmonized, as each has a real stake in this problem.

That the adoption of and close attention to these suggestions would be to the advantage of all is being amply demonstrated by the results achieved by us during the years of trial and experiment.

WE BEGAN operations with a staff of four Inspectors, at which time we inspected some 1,500 elevators. Today our staff consists of ten Inspectors, and the number of elevators we now inspect has increased to 3,400. At first, we merely inspected the property and reported upon the physical defects or hazards found thereon. Losses to elevator property were quite heavy and difficulty was experienced in securing the co-operation of Agents in removing hazards, or in correcting known defects.

Little or no improvement in the fire loss ratio was observable for some years, and we realized that a change in method would have to be made and the Agents forced to realize their responsibility for safeguarding the property in their care. Employers were consulted and approval of our plans obtained. We then issued a booklet in which we enumerated each and every known fire hazard. This was done to acquaint all Agents with these hazards. For each hazard, certain demerits were assessed against the Agent and Employer, while the Agent who kept his premises free of these hazards, received credits for each clear report. The effect was immediate and gratifying. Losses were immediately curtailed.

MORAL RISKS: In the meantime, close attention was given to moral risks. These were found to be quite numerous and had a direct bearing on fire losses. Reports were obtained on all Agents and particular attention paid to such questions as excessive drinking, gambling

of whatever kind, speculation and whether the Agent was living beyond his means. Where any of these conditions were found, a warning was given. If the condition was not corrected at once, the Employer and the Surety Company were notified and the offending employee was dismissed. The whole trade was benefited in this way, as the rates charged for fire insurance and surety bonds could be, and were sharply reduced.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS: After much study and experiment, a certain type of fire extinguisher was recommended for use in country elevators. They are now standard equipment. Placement of these extinguishers also received careful consideration, with the result that today, without noticeable exception, they will be found in identical location in all line elevators, and readily accessible for use wherever a fire may start.

We inspect this equipment on each visit of our Inspector to the Station, and test each extinguisher for defects in mechanism, or contents, twice a year. They are refilled immediately after being tested or used, and are then resealed. If for any reason the seals are broken by anyone other than our Inspector, the Agent must notify us at once and state the reason therefore. A complete record of all extinguishers is kept by us, giving such details as the serial number, where placed, at what station, the date of inspection, testing and condition at the time of inspection. We instructed all Agents in the proper use of extinguishers and at intervals demonstrated to groups of Agents how to combat and control incipient fires.

A PRIZE CONTEST was inaugurated eight years ago to be participated in by all Line Elevator Agents. Cash prizes were awarded on a yearly basis. Forty-five such prizes, ranging in value from \$25.00 down to \$5.00 each are awarded each year. To gain one of these prizes, an Agent must have a clear record. A demerit mark of any kind automatically eliminates the Agent from any chance to obtain a prize.

The grand prize is a Master Certificate, and to qualify for this grand prize, the Agent must have a clear record for five consecutive years. And what has all this to do with Fire Loss Prevention? Here is the answer.

Our contest was announced in 1933 to become operative in 1934. At the end of our first five-year period, 54 Agents had clear records and received their Master Merit Certificates. This was at the end of 1938. At the end of 1939, an additional 92 Agents received their Certificates. When our Contest ended on Dec. 31st, 1940, Master Merit Certificates had been earned by another 450 Agents, making a total of 596 Master Merit Certificates awarded by us. This is in excess of 20 per cent of the total number of Line Agents employed during those years.

In the same period, the number of yearly certificates earned had increased from 60 in the year 1934 to more than 2,200 in the year 1940. As a matter of fact, 77.05 per cent of the Line Agents employed in 1940 received Certificates. If further evidence of the value of continuous inspection and the merit rating of Agents is required, the loss record supplies that evidence.

Over the period from 1920 to 1933 inclusive, the total losses averaged 16 elevators per year, and the ratio of loss to income exceeded 60 per cent. From 1934 to 1940 inclusive, the total losses averaged 5 per year, and the ratio of loss to income decreased to below 20 per cent.

IN 1940 there were four total losses valued at some \$82,000.00. All of the losses were of a preventable nature. One was caused by a de-

fective lightning rod connection, one by a defective leg and two by careless smokers. The defective lightning rod connection, as well as the defective leg, had been reported to the Assured but before repairs could be made and the hazard removed, fire destroyed the property. Smoking in elevators is prohibited, and warning signs are prominently displayed. Notwithstanding this, two of the losses resulted from the careless disposal of lighted cigarettes.

To eliminate this class of hazard, the Agent must insist upon the "No Smoking" regulation being observed. We find, however, the odd Agent who is too timid to enforce the regulation, and whenever this condition is found, the Agent is heavily demerited.

Prize Winners—1940 Contest

Nine managers won the \$30 prize: Francis R. Wade, Rosetown, Sask.; Searle Grain Co., Ltd.; Fortunat J. Dion, Ferland, Sask.; McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.; John McMeckan, Warspite, Alta.; Searle Grain Co., Ltd.; Robert J. Jarvis, Blackie, Alta.; Searle Grain Co., Ltd.; Leslie L. Sutor, Blackie, Alta.; Independent Grain Co., Ltd.; Robert Beckett, Wishart, Sask.; Parrish & Heimbecker, Ltd.; Anton Anderson, Indian Head, Sask.; N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd.; Howard Colwell, Compeer, Alta.; Searle Grain Co., Ltd.; William A. Elliott, Fairfax, Man.; McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.

The twenty managers winning the \$15 prize follow: James H. Couzens, Darlingford, Man.; Federal Grain, Ltd.; George M. Carson, LaRivière, Man.; Federal Grain, Ltd.; Albert Larson, Beausejour, Man.; The Canadian Cons. Grain Co., Ltd.; Peter E. Scholtz, Lucky Lake, Sask.; Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.; Nick Palamarek, Smoky Lake, Alta.; Federal Grain, Ltd.; Edwin R. Eckmier, High River, Alta.; National Grain Co., Ltd.; Harold A. Oman, Hyas, Sask.; Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.; Archie E. Dean, Craik, Sask.; Federal Grain, Ltd.; John O'Sullivan, Cadogan, Alta.; National Grain Co., Ltd.; Peter H. Lucas, Dauphin, Man.; Searle Grain Co., Ltd.; Cecil C. Holden, Hythe, Alta.; National Grain Co., Ltd.; Vincent O. Voss, Leask, Sask.; Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.; Joseph E. Arcand, Dollard, Sask.; Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.; S. W. Farynowski, Warspite, Alta.; Searle Grain Co., Ltd.; George S. Warren, Bassano, Alta.; The Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.; Frank C. Byers, Pontrilas, Sask.; The Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.; Colin M. Mitchell, Dahinda, Sask.; McCabe Bros. Grain Co., Ltd.; William E. Huston, Dodds, Alta.; The Northern Grain Co., Ltd.; Alexander F. Beaton, Sperling, Man.; The Canadian Cons. Grain Co., Ltd.; Frank E. Coward, Dreau, Alta.; The Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.

Nine managers won the \$10.00 prize: Nicholas L. Reles, Davin, Sask.; National Grain Co., Ltd.; George R. Blair, Alix, Alta.; The Alta. Pacific Grain Co., Ltd.; Donald I. Cameron, Woodnorth, Man.; National Grain Co., Ltd.; George Skovmand, Berwyn, Alta.; Midland & Pacific Grain Corp., Ltd.; Ole Hensrud, Mossbank, Sask.; Canadian Cons. Grain Co., Ltd.; Raymond O. Selthun, Derwent, Alta.; Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.; John Humeniuk, Musidora, Alta.; Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.; John J. Wittmier, Tunstall, Sask.; Red River Grain Co., Ltd.; James Bradburn, Henribourg, Sask.; Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

Seven managers won the \$5.00 prize: Anthony Smilsky, Riverton, Man.; Searle Grain Co., Ltd.; Mastal Fortier, Hubbell, Man.; Canada West Grain Co., Ltd.; Vernon W. Kersey, Macririe, Sask.; Searle Grain Co., Ltd.; Clyde A. Stroud, Vulcan, Alta.; Pioneer Grain Co., Ltd.; Peter J. Wall, West Bend, Sask.; Federal Grain, Ltd.; Donald E. Dennison, Readlyn, Sask.; Reliance Grain Co., Ltd.; Robert M. Jameson, Byemore, Alta.; Searle Grain Co., Ltd.

To bakers desiring to turn out enriched bread a leading flour mill offers an ingredient containing the required levels of vitamin B₁, nicotinic acid and iron, 8 ounces to be added to each 200 lbs. of flour at a cost of 1/6 cent per loaf of bread.

The Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, at its recent convention at St. Louis, Mo., adopted a resolution that "They would not tolerate any attempt to socialize agriculture either thru centralization of authority in the hands of the secretary of agriculture or thru tampering with existing farm credit laws."

Washington, D. C.—An average of 1,085 mills reported grinding 283,766,564 bus. of wheat into 62,354,210 bbls. of flour during the 7-month period ending Jan. 31, 1941, compared with 1,051 mills grinding 290,644,487 bus. of wheat into 63,639,068 bbls. of flour during the same 7-month period a year ago, says the Bureau of the Census.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Gorham, Kan., Mar. 8.—Had a nice wet snow this week, about eight inches on the level. Frozen wheat did not look so good before this snow.—F. E. Nowak, mgr., Farmers Grain & Merc. Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Soil and moisture conditions thruout most of the northwest are considered exceptionally good with prospects of the earliest working season for the farmer in many years because of the mild weather.—F. G. C.

Winnipeg, Man.—The aggregate estimate of the crop, based on returns received from 93% of country points in the three prairie provinces, in bushels, follows: Spring wheat, 518,420,950; durum wheat, 9,964,750; oats, 240,598,000; barley, 84,394,300; rye, 12,001,110; flax, 2,766,270.—The North-West Line Elevators Ass'n, J. G. Fraser, mgr.

Knobel, Ark.—Clay County's new rice field, in Arkansas, is rapidly expanding and the production of rice this year should run around 75,000 bus. The rice growing region of Clay County is five miles from Knobel. Approximately 1,000 acres will be sown this year. Early Prolific and Lady Wright are the varieties grown in the Clay County area.—J. H. G.

Winchester, Ind., Mar. 22.—Ground is working splendidly and farmers are very busy. Seed business has picked up wonderfully in the last few days and seed oats are going in rapidly. The bulge in the market in midweek brought out some few soy beans and a little corn, nothing to speak of. It did seem to stimulate the trucker demand. We are now moving more grain by truck than by rail.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V.—Pres.

Kansas City, Mo.—Average protein of 833 cars of wheat tested during February by the Kansas City office of Kansas grain inspection department was 13.81%, and 515 cars tested by Missouri averaged 13.57%. The 1,348 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 13.71% protein, compared with 14.59% on 1,129 cars in February, 1940. For the crop year to date—July thru February—the Kansas department reports an average of 13.19% on 19,652 cars tested, against 13.71% on 16,101 cars in the same months a year ago, while Missouri shows an average of 12.76% on 12,311 cars in the eight months of the crop year, compared with 13.53% protein on 12,960 cars in a similar period the preceding year.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the C.E.A. for wheat, corn, oats and rye, and by the Board of Trade Clearing House for soybeans the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soybeans
Oct. 5	57,283	19,641	10,119	14,273	3,531
Oct. 11	56,279	19,516	10,192	14,558	4,321
Oct. 19	55,539	20,287	10,392	14,562	5,273
Oct. 26	55,850	20,811	10,382	15,014	5,976
Nov. 2	54,629	22,070	10,466	15,107	6,477
Nov. 9	55,877	22,771	10,380	14,860	7,180
Nov. 16	54,534	24,088	10,560	14,794	7,150
Nov. 23	56,038	25,156	10,658	14,951	7,356
Nov. 30	55,726	24,765	10,380	14,144	6,975
Dec. 7	55,891	24,864	9,978	12,674	6,851
Dec. 14	55,477	24,910	9,982	12,105	*7,042
Dec. 21	50,179	22,509	9,858	12,550	6,859
Dec. 28	50,621	22,695	9,649	12,297	6,971
Jan. 4	49,476	22,493	9,200	12,743	6,842
Jan. 11	48,528	22,639	9,075	12,761	7,374
Jan. 18	47,827	23,795	9,210	12,779	7,995
Jan. 25	48,445	23,364	9,187	13,534	8,757
Feb. 1	48,756	23,387	9,954	13,535	8,807
Feb. 8	49,308	23,384	8,705	13,451	9,269
Feb. 15	48,712	23,170	8,490	13,436	9,370
Feb. 21	47,286	23,623	8,350	13,516	9,561
Mar. 1	45,489	24,310	8,452	13,456	9,557
Mar. 8	43,552	23,906	8,491	13,411	9,593
Mar. 11	43,290	23,566	8,595	13,560	9,589
Mar. 15	43,945	23,360	8,598	13,403	9,745
Mar. 22	44,654	23,694	9,935	13,315	9,973

*Reported under Commodity Exchange Act, beginning Dec. 9.

†All time low.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Soil moisture conditions over the country are satisfactory for spring seeding. Some sections report too much moisture, making the fields too soft and muddy to begin spring work, but only a very few sections report the soil too dry or unsuitable for seeding. The dry areas are located in southern Illinois and Indiana, and some in eastern Montana and western Dakotas. The Pacific Coast States are well supplied with moisture, and prospects are bright for a good crop, especially over the Pacific Northwest. The eastern soft wheat states have had a mild winter, and although good rains were received last fall, conditions now are rather dry, and some sections, especially in the southern areas, are suffering.—Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Revised "Area of Production" Regulations

General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator, Wage and Hour Division, U. S. Department of Labor, Mar. 17 issued amended regulations defining the term "area of production." These regulations apply one definition of the term "area of production" to the processing off the farm of agricultural or horticultural commodities, including dairy products, specified in Sections 7(c) and 13(a)(10) of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The new regulations will become effective April 1.

In the Fair Labor Standards Act (Federal Wage and Hour Law) employees "employed within the area of production (as defined by the Administrator)" are exempt from the hours provisions of the Act under Section 7(c) and from both the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions under Section 13(a)(10) in the processing of certain specified agricultural commodities.

The new definition exempts employees engaged in establishments employing ten or fewer employees in the exempt operations and drawing the commodities from farms in the "general vicinity." No other establishments will be within the "area of production."

These regulations thus make applicable the definition previously issued for fresh fruits and vegetables to all agricultural and horticultural commodities. In addition, the amended regulations continue in effect the definitions previously issued, pursuant to hearings duly held, for dry edible beans and Puerto Rican leaf tobacco, pending possible future investigation and revision.

The new regulation will supersede the previous regulations which defined the "area of production" by limiting it to (1) establishments in towns of less than 2,500 population and receiving their commodities from farms within ten miles of such establishments, and (2) establishments employing not more than 7 employees in the exempt operations.

Reconsideration of the old regulations had been sought by various persons and organizations, including the National Grain Trade Council. It was urged that the eliminations in the old regulations, restricting the area from which commodities were drawn to a ten-mile radius, narrowed the market outlets for many farms and restricted the area in which many operators could purchase agricultural commodities without suffering a competitive labor cost disadvantage. It was also urged that the population limitation excluded many plants in small and middle-sized towns and cities which are surrounded by producing areas. It was further argued that the limitation of seven or fewer employees in the old regulations should be changed to a limitation of ten or fewer employees. Since it is believed that such a change will carry out the congressional purpose of exempting a number of rural plants located close to the farm, which are not now exempt, the change has been incorporated into the new regulations.

With respect to the new regulations, General Fleming stated that in his opinion, they will produce a minimum of discrimination and economic dislocation between competitors engaged in similar operations and between the same classes of labor. Further, the new regulations will aid in carrying out the declared purpose of the Act to eliminate substandard working conditions.

Quality of Corn Improves

The quality of corn inspected at representative markets during the last half of February showed a material improvement over that of earlier inspections according to reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service. The percentage grading No. 3 or better for the entire season to date, however, is still somewhat under the six-year 1934-39 average for this period.

Inspections for the last half of February, 1941 showed 45 per cent grading No. 3 or better compared with only 32 per cent in these grades for the first half of February and the last half of January. The quantity falling into the lower grades decreased proportionately with 41 per cent of the late February inspections grading No. 4, 12 per cent, No. 5 and 2 per cent Sample grade.

For the season to date—December, 1940 thru February, 1941—47 per cent of the corn has graded No. 3 or better compared with an average of 53 per cent for the corresponding months 1934-39. More than the average quantity has graded No. 4 this season but less than the average fell into No. 5 and Sample grade. A slightly larger percentage than average has classed as Yellow corn this season.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Wheat													
	Option	High	Low	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 15	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 22	Mar. 23
Chicago	89½	70	85½	85½	86½	87	86½	87½	88½	88½	87½	87	87½	88½
Winnipeg	79½	75½	78½	77½	78	78½	77½	78½	78½	78½	77½	77	76½	77
Minneapolis	88½	68½	85½	84½	85	86½	85½	86½	87½	87½	86½	86½	87	87½
Kansas City	84	63½	78½	78½	78½	80½	79	80½	81½	81	80½	80	80½	81½
Duluth, durum	84½	71½	81½	81½	81½	82½	82½	83½	84	82½	82	81½	82½	83½
Milwaukee	89½	70	85½	85½	86½	87½	86½	88	88½	88½	87½	87½	87½	...
	Corn													
Chicago	66	54½	62½	62½	62½	63	63	64½	65½	64½	63½	63½	64½	65½
Kansas City	62	56	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	61	61½	61½	60½	61	61½	61½
Milwaukee	65½	55	62½	62½	62½	63	63½	64½	65½	64½	63½	63½	64½	...
	Oats													
Chicago	28	28½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	37½	37½	37½	36½	36½	36½	37
Winnipeg	36	26½	35	35	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Minneapolis	34½	26	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	33½	33½	33½	32½	32½	32½	33½
Milwaukee	38	28½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	37½	37½	37½	36½	36½	36½	...
	Rye													
Chicago	52½	40½	44½	43½	43½	43½	43½	44½	45½	44½	44½	44	44½	44½
Minneapolis	48½	39½	45	44½	44½	44½	44½	45½	46½	45½	44½	44½	44½	45½
Winnipeg	55½	43½	52½	51½	51½	52½	52½	53	52½	54½	54½	54½	54½	55½
Duluth	48	39½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	45½	44½	44½	45½
	Barley													
Minneapolis	43½	38	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	43	43½	43	43	43	43	43
Winnipeg	50½	38½	49	49½	49½	49½	50	50½	50½	49½	50	49½	49½	50½
	Soybeans													
Chicago	109½	69	97½	98½	98½	101½	102½	105½	108½	105½	105	105½	105½	106½
Canada Exchange	...	...	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	85	85	85	85	85	...

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Duluth, Minn.—There has been a noticeable drop in the movement of Canadian wheat to Duluth-Superior for storage. Car arrivals are dribbling in slowly but on the whole does not run into much of any volume. Held in local elevators there is now 15,760,000 bus. of wheat.—F. G. C.

Winnipeg, Man., Mar. 6.—Total deliveries of wheat to date, 326,800,000 bus.; allowance for seed, feed and country mills, 55,000,000 bus.; estimated by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market, 142,015,000 bus.; coarse grains in store at country points Feb. 28, oats, 1,815,000; barley, 1,100,000; rye, 451,000; flax, 293,000 bus. Estimates by country elevator agents in farmers' hands to market, oats, 13,477; barley, 6,224,000; rye, 1,405,000; flax, 684,000 bus.—J. G. Fraser, mgr., The North-West Line Elevators Ass'n.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain, in bushels, for the month of February, 1941, compared with February, 1940, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 27,160 (517,600); corn, 5,682 (19,500); oats, 42,800 (70,400); rye, 1,071 (390,000); barley, 93,333 (15,300); flaxseed, 1,160,000 (430,000); mill feed (tons); 2,750; shipments, wheat, 1,433,000 (2,091,000); oats, 84,000; rye, — (218,000); barley, 185,000 (235,000); clover seed, 562 (2,994); timothy seed, 11,468.—Dept. of Inf. & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Toledo, O.—Grain received and forwarded here during the month of Feb., 1941, in bushels, as compared to receipts and shipments during the same month in 1940 (shown in parentheses), was as follows: Receipts, wheat, 451,500 (504,000); corn, 308,000 (688,800); oats, 176,400 (203,700); rye, 1,400 (5,600); barley, 26,600 (33,600); soybeans, 103,500 (117,000); shipments, wheat, 454,500 (207,485); corn, 326,200 (385,680); oats, 134,400 (552,700); rye, 2,800 (4,515); barley, 7,000 (5,390); soybeans, 43,500 (50,000).—Toledo Board of Trade.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 20.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending March 14, 1941, increased 993,406 bus. as compared with the preceding week and increased 171,114,211 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1940. The amount in store was reported as 486,395,125 bus., compared with 485,401,719 bus. for the preceding week and 315,280,914 bus. for the week of March 15, 1940. The wheat stocks in elevators in Canada for the week ending March 14, 1941, were 440,656,933 bus. compared with 439,285,651 bus. for the previous week and 289,599,950 bus. for the corresponding week last year.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 22.—Carload receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis have averaged between fifteen and twenty cars a day for over a week now, which is unusually heavy for this time of year. In addition to this, Duluth has been getting about five or six cars daily, making the combined daily receipts at the two markets run between twenty and twenty-five cars. Last year at this same time, combined receipts at these two markets probably averaged around three or four cars daily. Demand for cash flaxseed is good, with crushers buying in most of the cars at a premium of around five cents over the May option.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Decatur, Ind., Mar. 22.—A nominal amount of corn has been moving from the country, although the past few days of spring-like weather have slowed up offerings, as farmers are more interested in getting into the fields. The moisture in corn arrivals is now showing some improvement. This is the time of year when the normal movement of corn will be out of store rather than into it. There has been a good industrial demand for corn. As industrial activity expands and employment increases under the defense program, there should be increased consumption of farm produce. In addition, if the importation of raw or finished starches and oils is prohibited, there could be a widely expanded demand from the corn industries.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Primary Movement of Wheat in Canada

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 20.—Wheat receipts in the prairie provinces for the week ending Mar. 14, amounted to 4,875,142 bus., an increase of 1,990,462 bus. over the revised figures of the previous week, when 2,884,680 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 1,952,129 bus. By provinces the receipts for the week ending Mar. 14 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940: Manitoba, 599,739 (141,804); Saskatchewan, 2,267,275 (1,053,058); Alberta, 2,008,128 (757,267) bus.

Marketings in three prairie provinces for the thirty-two weeks from Aug. 1, 1940, to Mar. 14, 1941, compared with the same period in 1940 were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1940: Manitoba, 43,254,945 (50,122,004); Saskatchewan, 173,723,731 (210,017,198); Alberta, 113,474,055 (116,605,693) bus. For the thirty-two weeks ending Mar. 14, 1941, and the like period in 1940, 330,452,731 and 376,744,895 bus. were received from the farms.—R. H. Coats, dominion statistician.

Pre-Harvest Movement of Stored Grain

"Commercial storage interests can not be expected to provide the full amount of storage capacity needed to meet the unusual grain situation of this year. The need for new space could be eased by moving grain to port storage facilities in advance of the crop harvest, a plan already being considered by the Commodity Credit Corp.," according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Department estimates that 46% of all commercial storage space for grain will be in use by July 1, 78% by Oct. 1, and 76% by Jan. 1. Terminal and sub-terminal space is expected to be 98% filled by October and 100% by January, if grain production and movement match that of the 1940 harvest.

Boxcar loadings in 1941 are estimated at 14,838,000, which is considered sufficient to carry both farm products and defense materials, but the Department warns that shortage of storage facilities at point of loading or of unloading may cripple transportation of grain. It urges heavier loading of cars; and elimination of circuitous routings now commonly practiced under transit privileges.

If a car is loaded above a line 24 inches from the roof it will not permit sampler to obtain a fair average sample of car's contents until car is unloaded, so the car will be delayed several days more than is necessary.

Human Tolerance of Carbon Disulphide

By PAUL A. NEAL, member of American Standards Com'te on Allowable Concentrations of Toxic Dusts and Gases.

Carbon disulfide is a toxic material which, in high concentrations, acts as a narcotic, whereas in low concentrations and with prolonged exposure it is a severe general nerve poison.

Exposure to carbon disulfide may exist in a number of industries. In the rayon industry, carbon disulfide vapors are developed especially in the preparation of viscose and in the spinning and washing operations. In the rubber industry the same hazard exists when carbon disulfide is used as a solvent for sulphur in cold vulcanization or as one of the solvents for rubber cement. It is also used as a fumigant. In the chemical industry, it is used as a solvent for fats, oils, and phosphorus; and in the manufacture of carbon tetrachloride, camphor, and of certain waterproof cements.

The new standard provides that the maximal allowable concentrations of carbon disulfide shall be 20 parts per 1,000,000 parts (corresponding to 0.062 mg. per liter) of air for exposures not exceeding a total of eight hours daily. In addition, the standard defines carbon disulfide and provides methods for analyzing concentrations.

Partial Liquidation of Farm Stored Wheat

The South Dakota AAA com'te has received inquiries, reports the S. D. Farmers Elevator Ass'n, as to procedure whereby borrowers might redeem a part of a bin of their farm stored wheat for seeding purposes. They have issued the following instructions to the county com'tes.

If a borrower wishes to redeem part of a bin of farm stored wheat, the county com'te should collect the amount due on such wheat plus interest to maturity, and holds funds in the county association office in the form of a certified check or bank draft until liquidation of the entire loan or bin. After liquidation of the entire loan or bin, the report should be made on CCC Wheat Form W according to procedure outlined in 40-WL-8 (NCR).

Under no circumstances should money collected under this procedure be submitted to Commodity Credit Corp. until the entire loan or bin has been liquidated.

So when a farmer returns a portion of the money borrowed, the committee will hold it as an additional guarantee all of loan will be repaid.

Farmers repaid 1940 wheat loans up to Mar. 18 totaling 7,282,000 bus., the C.C.C. reports. About 1,500,000 bus. had been in farm storage.

Driveway Observations

By OBSERVER

IF MARGINS drop below elevator operating costs frequently and continuously it becomes only a question of time until the elevator either closes its doors or changes management or ownership. That's the objectionable result of overbidding a competitor, even on one or two small jobs needed to fill out a car. It so often starts an overbidding contest that keeps margins below costs for a long time and slowly drains the elevator of its resources.

If friendly relations have been established and maintained between competitors, and if one or another of them needs grain to fill out a car, he can usually borrow it from his competitor, or buy it on a basis that maintains the spirit of good fellowship and avoids disturbing the local market.

* * * * *

FRICITION absorbs power. Power costs money. The more power absorbed by friction, the greater the cost of doing the work for which power is employed. One way to reduce costs is to reduce friction. Modern, anti-friction bearings are most effective.

* * * * *

PERMANENT MAGNETS incorporating Alnico, a magnetic alloy, are being installed in grain spouts and in the throats of hammer mills in grain elevators.

Alnico permanent magnets are the first magnets of this type to win the approval of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for protection from the tramp metal hazard. The new alloy is credited with holding its magnetism unimpaired for so many years that it may be credited safely with being permanent, and the magnetic pull runs up to 400 times its own weight.

The Fire Prevention Bureau test of the efficiency of a magnet is rolling a steel ball down a 45 degree angle at full gravity speed. If the magnet will stop and hold the ball it is considered adequate protection.

* * * * *

CREDIT is a constant source of worry to many elevator operators whose soft-heartedness leads them into excessive paper profits. Credit customers who pay promptly are no worry. Neither are the fellows who never pay, because credit extensions to these are soon stopped. The worry is set up by the slow pay or maybe pay fellows, who manage to keep credit available while their bills grow heavier and heavier and eventually bog them down leaving the merchant holding the bag.

Japan Hand Cultivates Wheat

Altho Japan is not known as a wheat country and a general conviction prevails that all Japanese live on rice, lettuce and fish, the Japanese farmer is remarkably capable in drawing high production from his hand-worked acres.

Truth is, wheat is the second most important crop in Japan. A trend toward self-sufficiency in wheat production in this country started before the Sino-Japanese conflict. In 1940 Japan seeded 2,062,000 acres to wheat, and in 1941 the acreage fell only to 1,983,000. Japanese wheat production in 1940, according to official estimate, was 66,134,000 bus.

The 1940 wheat acreage, exclusive of Hokkaido, was estimated at 13% above the previous year. Most of the crop in Japan is winter wheat, harvested in early June. The Hokkaido crop is largely spring wheat, harvested in July.

Japan's average yield in 1940 of a little more than 32 bus. per acre was a drop from the 33.5 bus. per acre in 1939. This was attributed to adverse weather and inadequate fertilizer supplies. Like growers in many European countries, the Japanese farmer practices intensive wheat cultivation, and expects high yields. Great care is used in fertilizing and preparing the seed bed, in cultivation, harvesting and preserving the crop. The result has been that for the three years ending with 1940, Japan has been self-sufficient in wheat production, as is shown by the fact that its flour exports exceeded its wheat imports. During the 11 months ending May, 1940, Japan imported 4,166,000 bus. of wheat, and exported 2,694,000 bbls. flour.

Marketing conditions for domestic wheat in Japan at the opening of the movement on the 1940 crop were considered unsatisfactory due to the low official price of \$1.35 per bu. for standard grade. About 10,000 small cooperative flour mills were reported operating in rural areas, absorbing supplies and preventing their reaching usual marketing centers. Bootlegging was practiced and some sales were reported at from \$1.70 to \$1.90 per bu. The result was that the Japanese government initiated a compulsory sales and distribution system last June whereby a farmer was permitted to sell his wheat only to organized cooperative societies at a fixed price, and prefectural governors were empowered to force farmers to sell their cereals when ordered.

Probably it was to be expected that the new compulsory system of sales and distribution of wheat would not receive the hearty cooperation of Japanese farmers and tenant farmers. That it did not is indicated by later reports promising, "A tightening of official control over the supply and distribution of wheat, and other grain, appears imminent. It is possible that a national ticket system for flour will be inaugurated, such as is already pending in the case of rice, which will strengthen facilities for forcing deliveries by the farmers. Wheat flour is reported to be sold by ticket in 399 villages and noodles in 24."

The cause of short supplies and government control of wheat at a time when Japan was supposed to be producing a self-sufficiency of this important cereal, is to be found in reduced supplies of rice which forced increased consumption of wheat.

While wheat is the second most important cereal crop in Japan, the value of the wheat production is but a tenth that of rice. The increase in wheat production has been brought about by a 5-year plan for expansion of production of this crop initiated by the Japanese government in 1932. Prior to this time the average annual acreage was 1,210,000, which produced an average crop of 32,000,000 bus., or sufficient to account for two-thirds of domestic consumption.

The total area under cultivation in Japan showed little increase while the production of wheat was being raised to the 66,000,000 bus. produced last year. The increase came from planting wheat on land that had formerly been used for barley, and from increasing the production per acre by about 11%.

The increase in production of wheat in Japan in 1940 is reported to have led to production costs 22.5% greater than in 1939. Last Oct. 11, the Japanese government announced that wheat production would be subsidized in order to offset losses to farmers and encourage wheat growing.

Altho Japan has a population of over 70,000,000 people, its cultivated area is estimated at only about 15,000,000 acres, or 16% of the total area of the country. From 80% to 85% of the crop land is planted to cereals, the remainder to legumes, tubers and roots, industrial crops, vegetables, fruits, and tea. The predominance of cereals in Japanese agriculture is an important indice to the food habits of the people, who receive 70% to 80% of their total calories from cereals.

A study of the problem of land utilization in Japan led a Japanese authority to conclude that the "exploitation of arable land in Japan Proper, except for Hokkaido, has already reached its limit." The basic Japanese agricultural problem is a scarcity of arable land in relation to its farming population.

Japan has a farm problem. The heavy population presses upon the producing ability of the land, and the agricultural system is cursed with a vicious farm tenancy system.

Tenants and part-tenants rent from landowners a total of 7,200,000 acres, or an average of 1.8 acres per tenant family. One of the biggest estates in Japan, consisting of 4,000 acres, is tenanted by 2,486 families (14,000 persons), an average of 1.6 acres per tenant family. The limited cultivated area of the country precludes concentration of land in great holdings, and farmers who possess 75 acres are rated among the great landowners, while the owner of an estate of 25 acres belongs to the middle group. Slightly more than half of all the farmers of Japan own only 9% of the total land under cultivation, and 8% of the farmers own 50% of the total land.

Since entire families are employed in working areas of less than two acres, and the tenant must supply his own farming equipment, it is obvious that virtually all of the work is done by hand with the crudest of tools. This is true not only of fertilizing and preparing the seed bed, but also of harvesting, curing and the immediate transportation of grain. A photo herewith shows how the heads of wheat are dried in the sun on mats before the homes of farmers in the village of Kambora, Japan.

Investigations have shown the minimum rental for a one-crop field in Japan constitutes about 55% of the crop, and for a two-crop field, 60%. Japanese tenants have their own houses and supply their own implements, seed, and fertilizer; the landlord pays only the land tax. The high tax, and high rental difficulties of farmers and tenants in Japan has been the cause of endless arguments between them, the formation of both tenant and farmer unions, the creation of "harmony" unions, and development of government agricultural policies for farm aid. Japanese government efforts thru the Farm Debts Redemption Fund Law and the Temporary Farm Debts Liquidation Law, and thru the Farm Adjustment Act of Apr. 2, 1938, have not been notably successful, nor have earnest efforts to promote colonization in Chosen, Manchuria, Taiwan, and Hokkaido borne expected fruit.

Land in Japan is worked in small parcels under a burdensome system of rents and taxation. Intense cultivation must be practiced, and great care taken to conserve every kernel of the precious grains on which life and rent depend.

With a government price fixed at around \$1.35 per bu. it would seem that Japan should be a great import market for wheat. Such is not the case, altho several millions of bus. are normally imported annually from Australia. Japan is troubled by having little foreign exchange, and by having a huge army to consume this with its demand for war materials.

See front cover for photo.

Government payments to farmers under A.A.A. in 1940 amounted to \$766,000,000.

Buy Seeds on Quality

By OLIVER C. LEE, Purdue Extension Botanist.

Seed with a purity of 99% or better and free from noxious weed seeds is cheapest in the long run even though the price may be considerably above inferior seed.

Clean seed can be obtained from dealers who handle seed that has been carefully cleaned by modern machinery. The product is superior to home cleaned seed because expensive machinery and considerable thought and experience insure a better job than can be done at home. In many cases it will pay the average farmer who raises clover, alfalfa or grass seed to sell his product to be re-cleaned and purchase commercially cleaned seed from a reliable dealer even tho such seed may cost twice as much.

Superintendents Inspect New Calumet Elevator

The 62 Chicago grain elevator superintendents who accepted Bill Gassler's invitation to visit and inspect his new Calumet elevator, March 22d, found it was everything, and more, than Bill has been claiming for it. A car of corn was unloaded with the Link Belt car dumper not only to show the speed of this method of unloading, but to bring out the efficiency of the Day Dust Control System which is installed in the car dumper building as well as throughout the elevator. Also attracting special interest was the specially built Dings magnetic separator which is installed over the belt which carries the grain from the dumper pit to the legs in the warehouse. This being one of the newer elevators it contains many features designed to promote safety of life and property.

Following the inspection tour Bill, with the assistance of his elevator men served a buffet lunch on the first floor of his very attractive office.

Many of those who visited the elevator were also present at the evening dinner, served at Lundgrens. Lou Ambers was toastmaster, and presented, for short talks: Wm. McDonald, of Rosenbaum Bros., operators of the elevator; Arthur Lindley, Clement Curtis & Co., Lou Gillan; L. D. Scott, Fred Martin. Bill Gassler expressed appreciation for the splendid turn out; A. B. Osgood, Day Co., gave a brief description of the dust control system his company installed in the elevator; Robt. Managold, Jr., and Jim Mayer, told about the magnetic separator. Grover Meyer, Kansas City power specialist, and Dean M. Clark, sec'y of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, were also presented.

Crop Delivery Records

Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5 1/4 x 8 1/2 inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Controlling Dust in Country Elevators

By W. H. HINCKLEY

I have been inhaling grain dust for more than a quarter of a century. Nobody likes it but little has been done mechanically to eliminate it in the country elevator. The development of the dust collecting system in the terminal elevator has been a steady advancement in efficient control. This has been imperative. The Terminal represents a large investment, employing a number of men. It is so constructed that, especially the tanks, are more or less air tight. Remember the Erie Plant explosion in Minneapolis during the spring of 1938? Only the fact that five of the tanks were empty at the time and blew off their covers, thus relieving the pressure, saved the battery from total destruction.

The Country elevator is not so tightly built except in the pit and in the cupola when the windows are closed. Even so, explosions occur with regularity, causing much property damage, injury and loss of life. During my present work as a fire hazard inspector, it has been my duty to observe and study the accumulation of dust. Roughly speaking I believe we can divide the elevators into two classes of risk. First we have the house that is operated by a none too progressive or profit producing organization that just permits everything to go to pot. These must be dealt with firmly as they give no co-operation to suggestions or experience. The other class is the big, modern, fast handling plants so plentiful in the Red River Valley and the Dakotas. Most of these operators make a practice of cleaning up every Saturday, but what with receiving, shipping and processing, in several days their efforts are hardly noticeable. An expenditure of several hundred dollars would relieve them of this extra work and hazard. I feel it is a matter of education. They co-operate splendidly when properly approached.

The installation of a 45° by-pass spout from the back leg to front leg just above the boot would help. The back leg between the boot and the leg idler may be larger than other sections, however, the by-pass spout should have the same cross-section area as this portion of the back leg.

I can claim no credit for this design. It is an excellent method of relieving back pressure and cutting down the fanning or pumping action caused by the cups returning to the boot. The fact remains that the dust is still in the boot and pit. From here it is conveyed in the grain or rises on the air currents, to be scattered throughout the house at points where mechanical agitation is greatest. These points should be treated individually as in the terminal. They are four in number.

1. Receiving pit (outside boot)
2. Elevator Head
3. Distributor
4. Automatic Scale.

To remove the dust by terminal method, involving as it does elaborate ducts, exhaust fans, motors and collectors, is prohibitive in the country elevator because of the cost. Few people in the grain business are aware of an inexpensive device which has proved efficient in a number of industries by removing dust, smoke, gas or odors without costly exhaust fans and electric power. This device is wind driven and never ceases to operate when placed on high points such as an elevator roof. I have in mind, specifically, the Tierney Ventilator.

This invention consists of a vertical cylinder fitted with louvers, a cone shaped hat and revolves on a hardened, vertical bearing point by even a mere breath of air circulation. The louvers are angled to displace the air within the cylinder head and yet prevent rain or snow from entering. They are built in sizes from six inches in diameter up to around four feet when installed on train sheds in depots to exhaust smoke and sulphuric gases arising from locomotives.

By using this application, properly engineered, and air ducts from the concentrated dust locations, much of the suspended dust can be removed from the country elevator.

THE RECEIVING PIT is the place where the dust enters the elevator upon dumping the load through the driveway grates. The more dust separated from the grain here, means less accumulation above. Tap the work floor above the pit with an air duct. Run this duct up the leg well and out through the roof. Mount a ventilator, which has a round sleeve base, over the top of this spout and there will be a constant suction from below. All hatches and trap doors in the work floor must remain closed, the only replacing air being supplied through the driveway grates. It is not practical to furnish here, any charts or tables of ventilator sizes. This is based on quantity of air to be displaced during a given period.

ELEVATOR HEAD: Properly designed discharging heads contain a spot where a slight vacuum is set up. This point is found below the grain stream after it leaves the cups. The cups entering the back leg act as an air pump to a certain extent and between the grain stream and this point, will be found the vacuum like point. This elevation on the head should be tapped from the outside and the air duct installed to a ventilator above.

THE DISTRIBUTOR SPOUT is the point where the remaining dust will arise in a fog, especially through the unused section of the grain duct in the double distributor type. Enclose both distributors with a canopy or hood of light, dust tight sheet metal. Allow about three inches of clearance between the bottom and the cupola floor. This permits the cupola air to rush in and replace the exhausted portion under the canopy which has been carried away by the air duct in the top of the hood and the ventilator on the roof. It will be found that much of the still untrapped dust arising from the bin being loaded, will continue to clear the atmosphere by passing into the canopy after the grain has stopped flowing. The ventilator works continuously.

THE AUTOMATIC SCALE is usually placed on the first floor upstairs, under the distributor ducts and to the track side of the cupola. Another air duct from here to the roof will help a great deal in taking care of an extremely bad point of dust agitation. A hood or canopy above the scale, should be installed where possible.

Anyone of these suggestions will help solve the dust problem for the country elevator operator. They are not theory but have been

installed and tested with good results. The elevator need not go to the expense of a complete system all at once. They should try one first, and then when satisfied, add the others at their convenience. The suggested order of these installations in keeping with their importance, should be 3-4-1-2.

I would like to make one criticism in the design of the present day elevator cupola. Most country houses are now equipped with head drives installed on the bridge trees just under the cupola roof. Go up on the cat walk around these drives on a summer day. Even with the windows open, a huge pocket of hot dusty air will be found. Why does not some wide-awake builder remedy this? Cupola studding is usually on twenty-four inch centers. An opening four feet square, up under the roof at each gable end, will create a circulation of fresh air and keep this loftlike pocket cool. The casing fitted in these openings need have no glass but should be equipped with horizontal louvers and covered on the outside with quarter inch mesh galvanized wire screen to comply with insurance regulations. A door on the inside, hinged at the top of the casing can be opened and closed by ropes from the ground floor. These doors should be closed at night as well as all dampers in the air ducts to the roof ventilators. Circulating air will fan a fire and promote combustion.

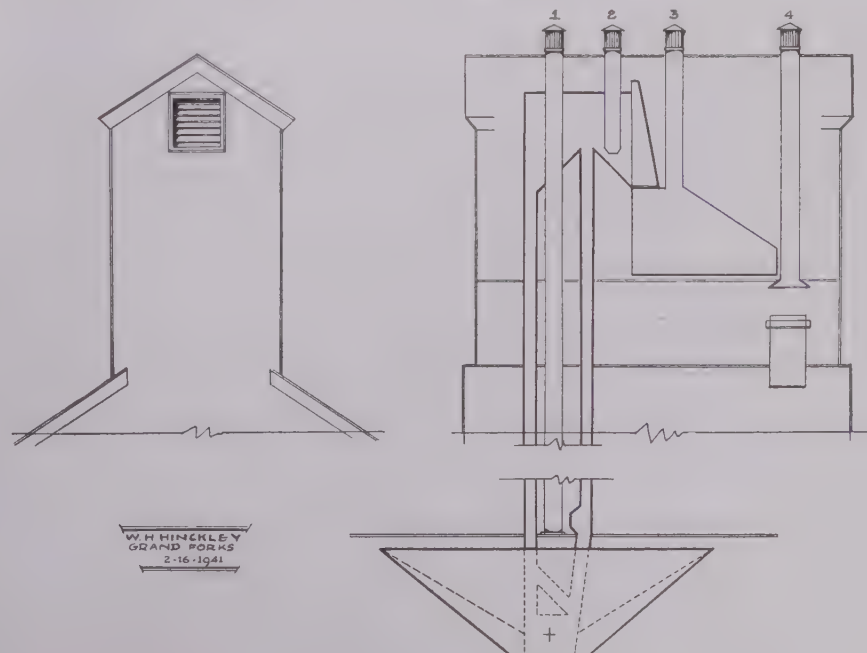
This window ventilator may be considered a throw-back from the livery stable days of the Gay Nineties, but the fact remains, that hot air still rises and machinery lasts longer when running cool.

New Variety of Oats

"Vicland," a new variety of oats is being distributed for the first time by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. Developed at this station, these oats are very resistant to leaf and stem rust and to smut, a reason for the heavy demand by growers that has resulted in the largest distribution of foundation grain stock ever made by the state college of agriculture.

It is expected that the 300 growers to whom the seed has been distributed will produce between 150,000 and 200,000 bus. of high quality seed during 1941, to be available for use in 1942.

Over 98 per cent of the soybeans inspected this season have classed as yellow with most of the remainder brown or mixed, reports the U. S. D. A.



Controlling Dust In Country Elevators

The Grain Markets and National Defense

By RALPH H. BROWN, Chicago, Ill., before Northeastern Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

SCARCITY does not bring prosperity for the farmer, and withholding surpluses from the market decreases consumption, or leads to substitution (thus the farmer loses a market); with mounting taxes the 350 to 500 million dollars annually necessary to carry on the present program will be more difficult to obtain in the face of defense needs; acreage control does not necessarily control production, for weather and yields are sometimes more important than acreage. The present surpluses are not too burdensome, because some reserves are part of a defense program. Our wheat reserves right now would be sorely needed in Europe if blockades were not in effect. Whether this grain will ultimately be disposed of at fair prices depends upon many factors: the needy nations already impoverished by trade barriers and the ravages of war may be given succor eventually by the A.R.C. or other agencies; some surpluses will go to relief at home, and there is always the possibility of the recurrence of drouth.

WHETHER THIS SURPLUS OF GRAIN IS A BLESSING OR A CURSE depends on the course of political events in the war and upon the intelligence used in shaping our national grain policies. We do know this, that the present program, unless amended, will sooner or later wreck the present grain marketing system, and that means the farmers' market. For the farmer at your local elevator trading post depends on the great futures market as much as the miller or processor who uses it as a hedge.

You and I know that your local market depends on the futures market for its guide-post, and that without such a guide-post, prices would fluctuate wildly, and the margin of price spread between the farmer and the consumer would widen very, very much more than under the present highly-competitive system.

A picture of our present grain markets:

The Chicago Board of Trade trades in over 85% of all U. S. futures contracts. The Chicago volume of trading this week (in million bus.):

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Soybeans
This week ...	34.4	9.5	2.7	8.7
Last week ...	40.7	11.7	2.7	8.8
Last year ...	150.4	22.8	6.7	3.4

Enlarged outlets for grain cannot result from limiting the number of customers or by limiting the volume of purchases and sales. Liberal public interest in contracts for future delivery is necessary to continuously register prices in line with true demand and supply conditions.

The control and restrictions placed by government on both cash supplies of grain and volume of futures has reduced trading to lowest ebb in recorded history and placed hundreds of millions of bushels of grain in government hands.

THE EFFICIENT FUNCTIONING of our commodity markets, therefore, adds to our national strength, and some amendment to the present controls seems advisable, to let the grain produced find its way more naturally to market and into consumption—for, production for use, brings the farmer true prosperity. And when you create scarcity in the face of plenty, as you do by withholding grain from market in loans, you decrease consumption, pile up surpluses, cause substitutions of other products, depression in the grain trade, and work a hardship on both food industries and consumers; ultimately it spells the ruin of the price level when you attempt to liquidate these accumulating surpluses.

WILL SYSTEM COLLAPSE? While it is true that farm income has been bolstered by loans and cash payments, and the soil improved by soil-building crops, can such a system con-

tinue to pile up surpluses and decrease consumption without toppling over some day? Has not decreased corn acreage, led to acreage increases in the southern states, thus curtailing our corn belt market? Has not withholding twice as much corn from the market as normally comes to the primary markets in a full crop year, not led to the substituting of other feed grains? Does it make sense to pile up corn in government loans, while farmers feed other grains, and processors have difficulty in getting supplies for a normal domestic market for foods and products? Now as the war and defense needs cause re-employment and larger consumption, does it make sense to continue to create scarcity of products?

THE PRICE OF WHEAT by 1938:

Domestic Price per Bushel	
Germany	2.26
Italy	2.11
Greece	1.85
France	1.47
Holland	1.25
Belgium	1.17

Free Market	
Liverpool Parcels	
1 Man. afloat	78½
3 Man. Jany.	76
Argentina	62
Roumanian	57½
U. S. 1 Hd. (thru subsidy)	62

U. S. Domestic Prices	
Portland soft wheat.....	68
Minneapolis 1 Dk. Nor.....	75
Winnipeg 1 Nor.....	60
Chicago 2 red	73½

Notice how United States tariffs have also affected import trade and prohibited nations needing grain from selling to us to establish credits to buy wheat:

Tariff Act	Average rate on dutiable goods
1894 Wilson Gorman	%
1897 Dingley	41
1909 Paine Aldrich	46
1913 Underwood Simmons...	40.7
1921 Emergency	27
1922 Fordney McCumber	Not as high as Fordney McCumber
1930 Smoot Hawley	38.5
	52.8

But we could not continue to sell abroad and at the same time prohibit those countries from trading with us. People were calling attention to our wheat surpluses, but they failed to notice the wheat rationing in many European countries where scarcity partially existed. Our export subsidies (to counteract the high import tariffs) really began right after the Smoot Hawley tariff act, in the form of huge dollar credits to foreign customers. Our gold and silver buying policies have also been an indirect subsidy on all American exports during the last seven years.

TO INSURE HIGHER EFFICIENCY in the present emergency, grain markets should be allowed to function more efficiently—and that means permit the grain production of the farms to flow naturally to market—it's our job then, as grain merchants, to sell and market these products to the consumer. Still higher crop loans will not do it. Recent comments from Washington officials seem to indicate a trend toward such a procedure as will permit the crops to flow to the consumer—as will put emphasis on crop consumption and less emphasis on higher prices—the certificate plan seems now to be recommended in some quarters and many believe it would interfere less than any other plan with the normal functioning of the grain markets. Economists generally have said that the grain marketing machinery is efficient—let it function as near normal as possible then, and we in the grain trade will demonstrate that we can do our part in the defense emergency.

Insect Infestation of Grain

Dr. W. P. Flint, chief entomologist for the Illinois State Natural History Survey and for the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station at Urbana, appearing at the 38th annual convention of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, explained how to know and control stored grain insects. He said:

Investigations in corn fields as far north as central Illinois in 1938 showed 60 per cent infestation with Angoumois moth. Covering the same territory and the same routes a year later, we found nearly 100 per cent infestation. Last year the trend was reversed. Infestation was found only in a small group of the southern-most counties.

These investigations prove the fallacy of a current belief that the large volume of corn now held in store has contributed to widespread infestation of grain with insect pests. Infestation depends principally upon the weather and on parasitic forms of insect life. A hard winter will kill off many millions of insects; a warm winter will permit many more to begin anew their cycles of life and multiplication when conditions of temperature and moisture are favorable.

In the same way, weather favorable to the development of parasitic insects, holds stored grain insects in check. Several forms of tiny wasps attack and destroy stored-grain insects, particularly the larvae of the two grain moths. Where these carnivorous insects are found in stored grain there will be less damage from destructive insects.

The severe winter of 1939-40, not only reduced the outbreak of moth and weevil the following spring, but it was favorable to development of parasites. This resulted in the small infestation of Angoumois moth found in corn fields last fall.

Infestation of corn in the field with Angoumois moth leads to infestation of corn in store. Moth eggs and larvae are brought in with the grain.

Twelve or 14 different forms of insect life infest grain every year, practically all of them belonging to the moth or the weevil families. Among the moths, the Angoumois and the Indian meal moth are most troublesome, and most forms of weevil damage grain. Altho some forms of the latter feed on cracked grain only, they may become so numerous that they cause heating and mold.

The most important control measure is cleanliness of bins before grain is put in them, and freeing of the grain from insect infestation before placing in storage. Under such conditions grain may keep safely for a year, but frequent inspection and prompt control measures should be followed as a matter of course.

Most effective among control measures is turning of the grain and fumigation. The old standby among fumigants is carbon bisulphide, but this product is highly inflammable and explosive. The common dosage of 8 gallons to a bin would sound like a German bomb if touched off by a spark, and would wreck any storehouse.

So fumigating gases less dangerous are necessary for grain. Among these are chloropicrin, or tear gas, and mixtures of methyl bromide. Cheapest and most effective from the practical standpoint is a mixture of one part carbon tetrachloride and three parts ethylene dichloride, which is easy to handle and its use carries small hazard. This mixture is prepared and sold under several private trade names. Dosage is six to eight gallons per 1,000 bus. of grain to achieve a 100 per cent kill.

Because the gas is heavy and drops rather quickly thru the grain, the top four inches in a bin may need additional treatment. Effective for this area is spraying with a mixture of the fumigant and mineral oil. One gallon of oil to five gallons of fumigant sprayed over the top of the bin will hold the fumigant long enough to kill insects in the top 4 inches, and will re-

duce reinfestation. One thoro fumigation of an elevator or a steel bin is good normally for a year.

Caked corn on the surface of a bin usually indicates the presence of insects. This caked corn will mold in the course of time, and become useless for feeding purposes. It should be removed.

Fumigation of corn in no way damages its feeding value. But take no chances on feeding corn that has been treated with a fungicide for seed purposes. Seed corn treated for prevention of plant diseases will poison livestock if used for feed purposes.

Pooling of Loan Wheat Considered

Instead of claiming title to wheat on which loans mature Mar. 31, the Commodity Credit Corp. may consider this wheat as "pooled" in order to save storage charges, according to a bulletin of Sec'y J. F. Moyer of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, which states:

Commodity Credit Corp. is conducting a survey of available elevator space with the intention of moving grain out of the heavy producing areas of the Southwest before harvest so far as practical and to the extent that space may be made available elsewhere.

Elevators may also be furnished a blank on which to make a formal request should they want a portion of storage grain moved before harvest. However, in making such a request, and in view of the fact that the agency has not yet utilized all of the free time provided for under their contract, elevators may be asked to refund the unearned portion of charges which are based upon a 12-month period.

Some time ago it was advised that CCC would claim title to all wheat covered by loans if not redeemed by the borrower on or before date of maturity. In that case, on loans maturing before Mar. 31, storage charges would be billable to the CCC as of Mar. 31, and on each quarterly period thereafter. However, now it has been indicated that the agency may not claim title to such grain as it may be considered pooled grain. In this case, the producer would still have an equity if it should be sold at a price that would net more than the loan and all charges.

Should CCC decide to designate such grain as pooled grain and claim that it was not owned by the agency, then, according to the uniform storage contract, elevator operators would not be authorized to bill for their charges until the applicable, renewable date of their agreement, which for Kansas elevators would be June 30, next.

The agency's decision upon whether or not it elects to claim ownership of this grain at the maturity of the loans will be important to every dealer operating under the uniform storage contract since section 25 of the contract defines what constitutes a period for calculating charges.

The definition amounts to this: Should the government claim title to grain on or before June 30, then such grain would be on free storage until one year from date of warehouse receipt, but should the grain be considered pooled and only in possession of an agency, but not owned by them, then, the period for calculating storage would end on June 30 and a new year would begin and regular storage charges would start again July 1.

Crop insurance dates are Sept. 30 for winter wheat and Feb. 28 for spring wheat.

No rats are to be found in the warehouses or bins of the Pullman Grain Growers, Inc., at Pullman, Wash., it is claimed, because the vibration of pea cleaning and sizing machines makes the buildings unattractive to the rodents.

Safeguarding Your Elevator

By F. R. CAUTIOUS

BEES WINGS from corn, chaff, silks, and grain dust, have feeding value. Analysis of such material has shown as much as 12% protein, 56% nitrogen free extract, 2% fat. Some elevator operators feed cattle as a sideline to the grain business and utilize this waste material to good advantage. Others sell the material to livestock feeders; and still others put it thru their hammer mills and utilize it in the dairy feeds they manufacture. Any of these methods should keep the dust house clean.

* * * * *

IF THERE is no water supply handy to the isolated elevator and the operator wants to take no chances on having a fire put him out of business, it is good additional insurance to provide a cistern which firemen from nearby towns can reach in an emergency. It costs about \$80 to build a cement cistern 6 ft. deep, 7 ft. wide and 10 ft. long. Such a cistern will hold 3,000 gallons of water, which can easily be the difference between having and not having an elevator, should fire get a good start.

* * * * *

INDIVIDUAL motors on the different machines in an elevator will prevent wasteful idling of machines that are not being used. Proper clutches will serve a similar purpose. Idling machinery consumes power unnecessarily. Besides, it wears out faster.

* * * * *

GOOD OATS should be turned occasionally after being put in storage. Poor oats should be run frequently, because they often start hot spots that can burst spontaneously into flame when given the opportunity.

* * * * *

V-BELT drives have been the cause of fires. The Crookston Milling Co. had such an experience. One of its elevator men fortunately was at the top of the elevator annex when a Tex-rope drive on a screw conveyor began to slip and burst into flame. The elevator man grabbed a carbon tetrachloride hand fire extinguisher and quickly smothered the flame, but since then this company's men are on the alert to watch this type of drive and quickly report any loose strands. It is a good idea not to wait until a fire starts before replacing worn strands.

* * * * *

SPRINKLER SYSTEMS have given a good account of themselves during the last 30 years. A properly installed automatic sprinkler system, with a bountiful supply of water, is reported to be "by far the best fire protection known today, except as CO₂ may be used in closed areas." Flash fires are a hazard in grain elevators and feed mills, and sprinkler systems dry or wet, always alert, and set off by the fire itself, are constant guardians of the property.

* * * * *

ENGINEERS are constantly learning new things about air. It is effectively used for so many purposes. But it must be understood and controlled if it is to perform efficiently. Take dust houses, for example. If they are not well vented so that incoming air can escape, back pressures will be created that will interfere with efficient operation of the elevator's cleaner. The vent on the dust house should be three or four times as large as the dust spout.

* * * * *

ELECTRIC HEATERS are handy for warming up small areas, like small offices for foremen or weighmen, electric control rooms, motor rooms, sprinkler valve houses and similar cold spots. But they should be adapted to the particular spot in which they are installed. An ordinary strip heater may be entirely satisfactory when installed in a comparatively dust free office; but if such a heater were placed in

a dusty atmosphere it might set off a series of explosions that would blow the entire plant to bits. A more satisfactory heater for the dusty spots is the steam radiator type, with a fan behind it, run by an inclosed motor and controlled by a dust-proof switch. Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., approved electric heaters are usually of the industrial type, designed for rigid conduit wiring and permanent, stationary mounting. Some heaters of this kind are fitted with a thermostat which cuts off the current when the temperature of the heating element rises above a predetermined level. Installation, in all cases, should follow the manufacturer's or the Underwriters' recommendations.

From Abroad

German reports confirm that conquered countries are being forced to increase acreages of cereal crops, according to Broomhall. Insufficient bread supplies are causing suffering in Holland, Belgium and Spain.

The Vichy government in unoccupied France has framed a note to the United States appealing for 16,000,000 bus. of wheat, and reiterating guarantees that no food allowed thru the blockade will reach Germany or Italy.

Japan has tightened rice rationing effective Apr. 1 in an effort to eliminate illegal food speculation. Most supplies of rice in Japan come now from Indo-China (with which negotiations for 770,000 tons have been completed) and are adulterated with oats.

Ireland's Premier Eamon de Valera has appealed to the United States to permit Irish purchase of wheat and guns. "We are in grave danger of being short in our bread supply . . . unless we can import wheat to fill the gap," he said, in a broadcast Mar. 17.

Great Britain has issued a government order forbidding its domestic wheat growers from feeding any of their harvest to poultry or livestock, and has appealed to its citizens to reduce their food consumption to insure that "none of its sea effort will be wasted." All wheat raised is to be used for human consumption, except that required for seed.

Argentina's grain board is offering ear corn at prices as low as 3c per bu. for any purpose other than export, in order to stimulate domestic consumption of the vast accumulation of this commodity in the nation's storehouses. Growers have been turning their corn over to the government at the guaranteed minimum price of approximately 28¼c per bu. The government move is reported as an effort to clear warehouses for the anticipated large new crop soon to be harvested.

Unoccupied France will receive cargoes of wheat and other food products from America to be distributed under the supervision of the American Red Cross to the famished French under an agreement whereby Great Britain has agreed to lift the blockade provided France establishes control of distribution satisfactory to the British government. The plan proposes release of French funds "frozen" in the U. S. for buying, and shipment in French vessels lying idle in U. S. harbors.

Honesty in Seed Advertising

The disreputable practice of a northwest Iowa seed dealer, who advertised legume seeds at an extremely low price, is the subject of publicity by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

Point to the publicity is that the advertising was a "come-on." When the farmer called to purchase the low priced seed he found the dealer would not recommend it, but would insist on him buying other seeds in stock of better quality and higher price.

The low priced seed was found to have germination of 37% and weed content of 11.72.

Washington News

Transfer of the regulation of futures exchanges from the Department of Agriculture to the Securities & Exchange Commission is recommended by the House com'te on appropriations in its report on the Department of Agriculture supply bill for 1942.

Senator Russell, of the Senate subcom'te on appropriations, has proposed an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill to raise parity payments on corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco and rice to a total of \$450,000,000 instead of the \$212,000,000 set forth in the bill submitted by the House. President Roosevelt has opposed any increase in farm benefits "at this time."

Roughly \$1,350,000,000 out of the \$7,000,000,000 "aid to Britain" bill has been allocated by President Roosevelt for purchase of agricultural commodities to be sent to Britain. Preliminary plans call for purchases in the open market by the Surplus Marketing Administration as buying agency for the British. Cotton and tobacco are the only commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corp. which Britain is believed to want.

The House cut \$4,927,934 from President Roosevelt's budget recommendations in the bill it sent to the Senate carrying \$890,824,037 in appropriations and \$530,000,000 in loans and authorizations for the 1942 farm program. Included are \$212,000,000 for farm parity payments, and \$500,000,000 for soil conservation, with authorization of loans of \$250,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. for rural electrification, farm tenancy and rural rehabilitation. Everyone will be encouraged to till the soil by the government's gratuities.

A bill giving corn and wheat growers the choice of no quota, 1-year quota or 2-year quota for marketing has been introduced by Chairman Smith of the Senate com'te on agriculture. The new bill was intended to meet criticisms of Senators Lucas of Illinois and Gillette of Iowa of the original departmental proposals for revising present law on corn and wheat marketing restrictions. They said they feared an attempt to impose a 2-year quota system on a single vote might defeat the entire administration farm program for corn and wheat.

The United States is to become the breadbasket for British allies, according to a press conference at which President Roosevelt revealed he had taken first steps to provide food for England, Greece, Turkey, and other countries resisting aggression. Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, and Surgeon General Dr. Thomas D. Parran have been appointed to work out the release of surplus food for export to these nations. Members of Britain's food and rationing departments will come to this country to aid. Concentrated food products are expected to receive prefer-

ence over wheat, and other grains, which Britain has been able to draw from Canada's surplus.

Correct Weights at the Country Elevator

By T. E. GOULDING, Edmore, N. D.

Your scale is the heart of your business. If you are still using the old type 6-ton scale you should use every effort to replace it at the earliest opportunity as such scales were never built to accommodate such loads as you are compelled to weigh during these times.

Even tho your scales are tested by the state department annually, it is often a good plan to run a load over the scales of your competitor, thus getting a check on both your scale and his.

A scale and testing room are not a necessity, but are desirable. It keeps your scale beam out of the wind and makes your scale tickets easier to handle and facilitates the efficient testing of your samples.

There are some little birds that spend their winters in North Dakota, and seem to like to make their home in grain elevators, presumably on account of the good supply of food always at hand. They are friendly little chaps, and they do love to sit on the scale beam and the rafters above.

If you don't have a scale room provide a covering of some sort for your scale beam, for to me if there is anything that spells carelessness and inefficiency, it is to see an elevator manager trying to weigh a load of grain on a scale that these little birds have roosted on.

We elevator men, for some reason or other, are still referred to as "Grain Thieves." Boys, I never could just see the point (being of English descent, maybe I wouldn't). I sometimes wonder if some of those old boys in years gone by really did steal a lot of grain from the farmers over the scales. They say, "Where there is smoke there is usually fire."

However, when I first started to work in an elevator nearly 30 years ago, my employer admonished me to WEIGH correctly. If we lost a certain number of bushels in handling, that was our business. The customer should be paid for exactly the number of pounds of grain he delivered. That has always been my practice, and I believe should be the practice of every manager.

The old-fashioned idea that a buyer should have 20 to 30 pounds from each load to cover his shrinkage is out of date with most grain men today.

A Small Pellet Mill

The process of pelleting feedstuffs has been simplified and the initial cost of the equipment reduced so that any feed mixing firm can supply the increasing demand for pelleted feeds for chickens, turkeys, sheep, hogs, range cattle, dogs and fur-bearing animals.

The complete process begins with a variable speed feeder discharging the material into a live steam conditioner driven by the same motor that drives the pellet mill below, the mill extruding the feed thru an annular ring die.

The pellets then drop, in the typical installation, into the boot of a special woven wire screen bucket elevator, which elevates them into the cooling bin of the combined cooling and screening unit shown on this page. Here air circulates thru them, removes all heat caused by conditioning and pelleting and carries off all excess moisture.

The cool, dry pellets are then discharged onto a double deck shaking screen which removes all oversize particles, as well as fragments and dust. The well-formed, firm, glossy pellets are bagged directly from the screen through a conveniently arranged sacking hopper. The small fragments and dust removed by the shaking screen are re-elevated by air into the bin above

the percentage feeder over the pellet mill and are reformed into good saleable pellets.

The cooling hopper, shaking screen, sacking hopper and necessary fans are all mounted as one unit and are driven by one common motor. Capacity varies of course with the formula used, the size of the pellets being made, the conditioning done and the horsepower applied. A capacity of 27 bags of laying size pellets per hour with 25 h.p. applied to the mill is a conservative rating for the machine.

Additional information will be supplied to readers of the JOURNAL on application to the manufacturers, Sprout, Waldron & Co.

The C.C.C. on Mar. 24 raised its price asked for corn ½ cent for No. 2 yellow to 5½¢ per bu. over Chicago May.

Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides space for recording hourly Board of Trade radio or CND quotations for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets, size 9½ x 11½ inches, in a book. Well bound in tough pressboard. Shipping weight one pound. Order Form CND 97-5, Price \$1, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

- A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

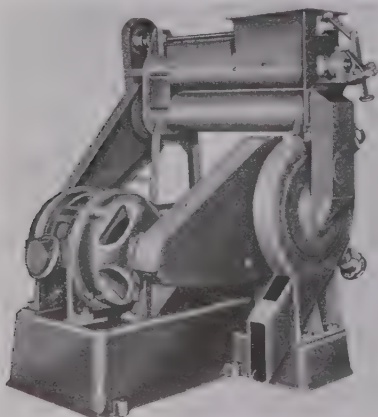
The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.00, plus postage.

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



"Junior Model" Pellet Mill

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Siloam Springs, Ark.—The Green & Son Feed Mill was badly damaged by fire that swept thru the structure the morning of Mar. 5, causing heavy loss. The mill is continuing to operate in an annex until new machinery can be procured and repairs made. The mill, built in 1936, was one of the largest in this section.

CALIFORNIA

Crescent City, Cal.—C. Akers has opened the Square Deal Feed Store on Second St.

Riverside, Cal.—General Mills, Inc., farm service division, has taken over Stevenson's Seed & Feed Store on Organe St. C. B. Tibbetts, who has been with the firm for some time, will continue with the new owner as manager of the store. Ray Peters will be his assistant.

Gridley, Cal.—The Walter Jansen & Co. feed mill will be ready for occupancy by April 1. Installation of new machinery is progressing and finishing touches being put to remaining work. The office force moved into its new quarters this month and business is being conducted from the new warehouse. The mixing of feeds and other mill operations, however, have been done in the Lincoln plant.

Sacramento, Cal.—A. B. 1147: Com'te Agriculture. Requires "quality index" for all simple animal proteins with other label information. Our com'te recommends opposing this bill. Neither the University, the State Feed Laboratory, nor private chemists are as yet fully, or even partially, prepared to give authentic guarantees of this nature, except for individual tests covering certain products.—FEED BILLS: S.B. 728: Senate Agric. Comm.: Department bill amending Feed Law, will come up for hearing April 1st, 8:00 p. m.—A. B. 882: Agri. Comm. This bill, according to Mr. Jacobsen, has now been amended to a straight \$3 annual feed license and renewal cost instead of the present \$5 for the original plant, and \$3 for renewals.—L. J. Strommes, sec'y, California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

CANADA

Toronto, Ont.—The Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., has remodeled its head office quarters in the Dominion Bank building.

Fort William, Ont.—The Federal Grain Co., Ltd., has purchased the tube works on Montreal St., and will take down the buildings to make room for the erection of 7,500,000 bus. of distress grain storage by Federal Grain.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Approximately 10 acres of city owned land have been leased to the United Grain Growers Terminal, Ltd., for erection of distress grain storage. The terms of lease are for two years with option of renewal annually until two years after the end of the war, at which time all buildings must be removed from the property. The rental will be about \$250 per year.

Regina, Sask.—The prairie wheat pools in a joint statement issued Mar. 14 said that the recent federal government wheat policy for 1941-42 crop year was "received on the prairies with surprise and dismay" and urged the government to reconsider and bring it in line with the needs of Canadian agriculture. The federal plan of reducing wheat acreage by 9,000,000 acres, bringing western Canada's seeded acreage back to 1919 figures "constitutes an adjustment in our production plans which is altogether too drastic for one year," the statement said. "The price of 70 cents a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern, Fort William, for the small quantity which can be delivered this fall is far too low to provide an adequate return to prairie producers."

Fort William, Ont.—The Searle Grain Co. and affiliated organizations and employees are contributing a fully equipped Spitfire fighter plane to the recently formed Wings for Britain fund, L. C. Irwin, manager of the local Searle elevator, announced lately. Cost of the plane will be \$35,000 and will include engine and armament as well as all the equipment necessary for the plane to take off on its service flights. It will be the first completely equipped fighter plane given by a Canadian organization to Britain, it was stated.

Fort William, Ont.—Contract awards for the 50,000,000 bus. distress grain storage structures in the Head of the Lakes program have been awarded as follows: Barnett-McQueen Const. Co., Ltd., will construct the annexes for three firms; 4,000,000-bu. bins for the Searle Elvtr. Co. here; 3,000,000-bu. annex to the Richardson Elevator in Port Arthur for Eastern Terminals, Ltd.; and the 2,000,000-bu. bins for the Reliance Grain Co., Port Arthur; Thunder Bay Harbor Improvement Co. will construct 3,000,000 bus. of storage space for Saskatchewan Pool Elvtrs., Ltd.; 1,000,000 bus. for the Canadian Consolidated Grain Co. at the Thunder Bay elevator; and 600,000 bus. for Parrish & Heimbecker Co. Their contract also covers part of the construction program of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators. The Pool awarded a contract for 7,000,000 bus. of storage space to Bird Const. Co. Preliminary work is under way on grain bins to be erected adjacent to N. M. Patterson & Co. and the Searle Terminal elevators.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta wheat Pools have arranged to construct jointly two wheat storage buildings to have a total capacity of 10,000,000 bus. of wheat, as a part of the 50,000,000-bu. temporary storage program with the federal government. The elevator companies participating in the large storage construction scheme have agreed that the standard unit of construction will be 4,000,000 bus. capacity. The largest pool structure will have one such unit and an additional one of 3,000,000 bus. capacity. The standard units measure 1,334 ft. long by 144 ft. wide. All grain stored in the temporary terminal will be cleaned in the regular terminal elevators and will be sent to the temporary bins by means of conveyor belts. The 4,000,000-bu. structure will be built at the rear of the Number Seven Pool Terminal at the south end of the Port Arthur harbor; the 3,000,000-bu. building at the north end of the harbor, adjacent to the Number Five Pool Terminal. The Bird Const. Co. has the contract for the first structure, the Thunder Bay Improvement Co., for the smaller one.

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—A. S. Walters has been elected president of the Denver Grain Exchange. W. D. Kistler was chosen first vice-president.

Frederick, Colo.—Truman Palmer of Longmont is now in charge of the Frederick Elevator, having taken the place of "Tex" Ballinger.

Denver, Colo.—A 520,000-bu. addition to the Intermountain Elvtr. Co. elevator here is being built. It will give the elevator a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. Oscar L. Malo is president of the company which also owns an elevator at Longmont, Colo., and operates extensively in the state.

ILLINOIS

Aledo, Ill.—Joy Feed Mill recently installed a five-ton portable mixer to do custom grinding.

Putnam, Ill.—Ray Hunt has succeeded Guy T. French as manager of the Putnam Grain Co. elevator.

Petersburg (Sumner p. o.), Ill.—The E. T. McFadden Grain Co. has taken over the Junction Elevator.

Triumph, Ill.—Harvey Edgcomb, 40, employed by the Empire Flour Mill was damaged by fire of unknown origin recently.

Grayville, Ill.—The building formerly occupied by the Empire Flour Mill was damaged by fire of unknown origin recently.

Illioopolis, Ill.—C. F. Scott has sold his interest in the Illioopolis Grain Co. to Edgar Peters with whom he has been in partnership for the past eight years.

Fairbury, Ill.—Andrew Lehman, who has been employed at the Corn Belt elevator for the last three years, recently resigned his position there to accept one at the Farmers Locker Plant.

Rushville, Ill.—William Maxwell recently resigned as manager of the Bader & Co. elevator and has been succeeded by Thomas Curless, formerly assistant with the company at Astoria. Mr. Maxwell has taken up farming near Vermont.

Arlington Heights, Ill.—The Arlington Elvtr. & Coal Co. celebrated its 25th anniversary in business the week of Mar. 10-15. Gottlieb Schneberger, who established the business in 1916, has returned from active participation in its conduct, and his son, George F., is in charge.

O'Fallon, Ill.—A plan has been proposed by a group of farmers to purchase the Charles Tiedemann Milling Co. property and turn it into a strictly co-operative elevator. Tentative plans are to carry on a general feed grinding and mixing business also. Gus Kaemmerer, Sr., and H. G. Lemen are temporary president and sec'y of the group.

Decatur, Ill.—I. E. Harrod has been appointed district sales manager of the Eagle District of Allied Mills, consisting of the greater parts of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, to succeed the late Paul G. Riley. Mr. Harrod, widely known as "King," has been with Allied Mills for nearly fifteen years and was closely associated with Mr. Riley during all this period. His headquarters will be Arcade Bldg., 211 No. Main St.

Springfield, Ill.—Employers and employees who object to making weekly contributions to the so-called social security administration will protest vigorously against the bill extending the application of the social security law to ALL employers and employees. At present only the employers of six or more and their employees are required to contribute to the fund and make weekly reports to the bureaucrats. Can't a citizen be trusted to spend his weekly savings in his own interest or must he submit his private affairs to political domination?

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. C. M. Balsley has forged our name to checks without authority and without sending us checks, money or order. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Morrisonville, Ill.—B. Earl Johns, for the past three and one-half years manager of the Shellabarger Elvtr. Co. elevator, recently resigned effective Mar. 15. E. G. Deardorff has succeeded him. Mr. Deardorff was employed formerly at the company's elevator at Harvel which was destroyed by fire last month. The company has decided not to rebuild there. Mr. Johns has accepted a position with the Dorite Mfg. Co. with headquarters at Charleston.

Havana, Ill.—The E. T. McFadden Grain Co. is celebrating its 75 years in the grain business here this year and in keeping with the progressive spirit that has always characterized the firm, has taken over the Junction Elevator at Petersburg, Ill., and is contemplating construction of more storage at some of its plants this spring. The company has elevators at Conover, Kilbourne, Oakford, Atterberry, Forest City and Petersburg. H. W. McFadden, grandfather of the present owner, started in the grain business here in 1866 and the firm has operated continuously under family ownership ever since. "We hope it will continue so for another 75 years," E. T. McFadden writes, and thus voices the hearty wishes of a host of friends.

CHICAGO NOTES

Edward C. Remick, Chicago, and Albert B. Clark, Washington, D. C., were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

James E. Bennett & Co., grain, commodity and security house, has leased space on the 14th floor of the Board of Trade building, moving there about Apr. 15.

A membership on the Chicago Board of Trade sold at \$420 recently, a decline of \$30 from the previous transaction and a new low. Other transfers later were made at \$425. Posted offers of membership certificates were at \$450.

National Biscuit Co. has purchased about 35 acres of land from the Belt Line railway on the southwest side of Chicago, and has about 10 more acres under option with other interests adjacent to the property and is purchasing other property from Mrs. Ruth M. Ayars of Evanston, the latter holding including the old Hayford elevator property. This latter once was owned by the late Frank Marshall, father of Mrs. Ayars. The company will acquire in all a total of about 50 acres at a cost estimated at between \$5,000,000 and \$8,000,000. On this tract it will erect a huge baking plant, one story, spreading out over a large area in which the assembly line methods used by the automobile industry will be employed.

INDIANA

Martinsville, Ind.—Bolin & Richards have installed a new feed mixer.

Lizton, Ind.—The Lizton Grain & Lumber Co. plans to paint and otherwise improve its property.

Rushville, Ind.—Arnold Orme & Sons recently installed a Kelly Duplex Hammer Mill with motor drive.

Evansville, Ind.—The E. H. Morris Elevator recently installed the largest size Western Gyration Cleaner.

Leroy, Ind.—An addition 12x16 ft. has been added to the feed mill section of the Walter H. Aiman elevator.—A. E. L.

Cutler, Ind.—A motor in the Cutler Co-operative Elevator burned out recently, causing some small amount of damage.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Hubbard Milling Co., Minnesota corporation, has been admitted to Indiana to manufacture and sell flour and feeds.

Vincennes, Ind.—Igleheart Bros. have let a contract to Jones & Hettlesater for a number of improvements in their grain handling facilities here.

Belshaw (Lowell R. F. D.), Ind.—The Belshaw Farmers & Gleaners Elvtr. Co. enlarged and improved its office, built a new garage and repair shop, and replaced the old hammer mill with a new one.—A. E. L.

Chalmers, Ind.—John L. Cruca, Crawfordsville, has been made manager of the White Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, which recently purchased the Chalmers Grain Co.

Summitville, Ind.—The Goodrich Bros. Co. held its regular monthly dinner meeting here Mar. 20. Logan Hinshaw, manager of the Hinshaw Grain Co., was host for the dinner.

Kendallville, Ind.—The Fyke Milling Co. recently installed a Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher & Feeder.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Lewis H. Jordan, 84, formerly in the grain business here and a member of the Board of Trade, died at his home in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 11. Funeral services were held at Goodland, Ind., Mar. 14.

Saratoga, Ind.—The Morrison-Teagarden Co. elevator met with a partial loss from fire on Mar. 10, when a bare wire in the terminal-box of a grinder motor caused a leak, resulting in fires in two locations.—A. E. L.

Kokomo, Ind.—The interior of the Clover Leaf mills was swept by fire of unknown origin the night of Mar. 4, at a loss estimated at \$10,000 by C. A. Warne, manager. A quantity of grain and ground feed was destroyed.

Mellott, Ind.—Burton E. Page, 75, a grain dealer here and at New Richmond, died of a heart ailment Mar. 7. Mr. Page was associated with the late John W. McCordle of Indianapolis. He retired from business in 1937.

English, Ind.—Fire at the English Milling Co. Mar. 19, believed to have started from a short circuit in a motor on the third floor, caused heavy damage in the flour milling department of the plant. Repairs will be made at once.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—The hominy mill of the Mt. Vernon Milling Co. has opened for business after a 16-week shut-down. Repairs are being made at the plant. "Business conditions will determine the scope and duration of future operation of our mill," the management stated.

Montpelier, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. will install a new Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with platform 24 ft. long, and equipped with direct reading type recording beam for printed record. This installation marks a continuous string of improvements by the company.

Rosston (Zionsville R. R. D. No. 3), Ind.—The Rosston Grain & Lumber Co. has remodeled its plant and enlarged the feed mill, installing a hammer mill and 2-ton feed mixer along with other improvements. F. L. Trimble, who was formerly associated with his father at Snow Hill, is now manager here.—A. E. L.

Coal City, Ind.—The Coal City flour mill, owned and operated by Sam Walls, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin Mar. 5. The old frame structure burned rapidly, only a few sacks of feed being saved. The blaze was started by defective flue. The mill and contents are reported as a total loss as the insurance is reported to have lapsed a few days before.

New Haven, Ind.—Thieves operating in Ohio and Indiana have stolen no less than six motors from coal conveyors. The New Haven-Thurman Co. lost a 5-h.p. motor recently. Reports from other towns indicate a blitzkrieg is on. Good outside lights may save many conveyor motors.—A. E. L.

Bargersville, Ind.—W. W. Suckow, president of the Suckow Milling Co., has taken over the Bargersville Grain Co., bought from R. T. Parkhurst. The elevator has been named the New Bargersville Grain Co. and will be managed by Harry Bridges of Franklin, Ind. Mr. Suckow purchased the grain company property last August from the D. W. Rapp estate, but Mr. Parkhurst had continued to operate the business, under lease, until now when ill health forced him to retire.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Eight long years of fighting by Indiana retailers in their effort to secure relief under the gross income tax has finally culminated in success. The secretaries of the various state-wide and regional retail trade ass'ns stood solidly together and behind H. B. No. 14 from the time it was introduced on the second day of the 82nd general assembly up to its final passage and signature of the governor. The effective date is Jan. 1, 1942. The gross income tax originally was passed in 1933. A retailer with gross annual sales of \$25,000 under the old rate paid \$220 annually; under the reduced rate he will pay \$110. One with an annual sales volume of \$50,000 under the old rate pays \$470; under the new rate his annual gross income tax will be \$235.

IOWA

North Liberty, Ia.—Mr. Musgrave of Musgrave & Baker is seriously ill.

Denison, Ia.—The Denison Seed Co. recently embarked in the feed mixing business.

Cherokee, Ia.—Weart & Lysaght Coal & Grain Co., a corporation, has been dissolved.

Grand Mound, Ia.—F. Mueller & Sons Co. have installed a new feed pellet machine.

Monona, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. will install a new feed mixer at its plant.

Des Moines, Ia.—Western Grain & Feed Ass'n will hold its annual convention Dec. 9, 10 and 11 at the Hotel Fort Des Moines.

Dyersville, Ia.—Since the death of H. A. Fleckenstein of the Fleckenstein Elevator, his son has taken over the business.

Shell Rock, Ia.—The grain elevator and corn storage bins at the Witt Lumber Co. were damaged by fire of unknown origin Mar. 8.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n recently enrolled as members Raymond Chacey, Pekin, and the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Badger.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. contemplates building an up-to-the-minute elevator as soon as the grain business becomes more stable.

Grand River, Ia.—Allen Andrew has taken over the mill from John Damerval who returned to What Cheer where he will be employed in the mill there.

Humboldt, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently held its annual meeting, re-electing Jas. Olson president. A dividend of 10 per cent was distributed.—A. G. T.

Webster City, Ia.—John Berogan recently resigned as manager of the Community Co-op. elevator, effective April 1, a position he has held for the past four years.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Replogle Milling Co. has opened a new advisory department for farmers and feeders of the area. Farmers and feeders are invited to avail themselves of this advisory service at any time.

Persia, Ia.—W. E. B. Stoutzenberger of Lees Summit, Mo., has purchased the Doyle Mill & Produce Co. here. H. F. Doyle has purchased the Knudsen interest in the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. at Avoca.

Clarion, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting Mar. 11 when directors were re-elected for three-year terms. A net profit close to \$23,000 was reported. J. S. Stewart is the manager.—Art Torkelson.

Alleman, Ia.—Carl Booher who formerly managed the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Plainfield, Ia., accepted the position of manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, effective March 1. He succeeds Lee Parmenter, resigned.—A. G. T.

The Unvarnished Truth About Grain Fumigation

An Informative Series of Questions and Answers

No. 4 *What is the objection to the so-called "drip" method of applying liquid fumigants?*

Due to the rather high evaporative rate of most liquid fumigants, the continuous application involved in this method leads to undue wastage of dosage, particularly if the grain temperature is high and the rate of grain flow comparatively slow...

Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

THE **Weevil-Cide** CO.
THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
1110 HICKORY STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conrad, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. is planning to remodel one of its buildings for the purpose of putting up its own brand of feeds. The equipment will include a grinder and mixer.

Hanna, Ia.—The Kunz Grain Co. is installing a new Soweigh 20-ton Motor Truck Scale with wood deck 24x9 ft. The scale is equipped with new style grain beam. Installation is being made by George Todd Const. Co.

Clarion, Ia.—Fire which originated in a hot wood bearing in the elevator leg burned the roof of the Burt Grain Co. elevator Mar. 18. The fire was kept from reaching the grain but the latter was badly damaged by water.

Woden, Ia.—Bill Henington has replaced his brother-in-law, Ben Atzen, as manager of the Farmers Inc. Society. Roland Bauman has been employed as second man. He previously managed the Farmers Co-op. Co. at Ellsworth.

Clarksburg, Ia.—Fire the night of Mar. 7 destroyed the Voss feed mill, operated by Fred Voss and his son, Paul. About 700 bus. of seed oats and some corn were included in the loss, which was partly covered by insurance. The Voss Milling Co. has purchased the Muller & Brockman elevator. Possession was given Mar. 17.—A.G.T.

Des Moines, Ia.—The retail tax division of the state tax commission received \$31,234 in returns from the 2 per cent sales tax from 1,250 business concerns in Iowa that retailed flour, feeds and grain during the period April 1 to June 30, 1940, and \$46,760 from 1,204 dealers in the period July 1 to September 30, 1940, making a total of \$77,994 for the six months' period.

Salix, Ia.—Harry Erickson, manager of the Owego Grain & Implement Co. elevator, recently sought an injunction restraining Harold Bowers from selling any corn until he has delivered corn allegedly contracted for by Erickson. The latter alleges that at various times Bowers contracted to sell a total of 1,700 bus. of corn to him and took \$140 in advance payments, but has failed to deliver the corn, so he also asked an order compelling Bowers to fulfill the contract.

Dixon, Ia.—Bernard Handschiegel, 25, Scott County farm hand, was convicted of robbing the Dixon Co-operative Elevator office of \$140 Feb. 7, and sentenced to 10 years in Ft. Madison prison on Mar. 3. All but \$26 taken was recovered from tobacco cans in which Handschiegel had hidden it about the barn on the farm where he was employed. He had two previous convictions for felonies. Robert Siebke is manager of the elevator. This is the first case of robbery he has experienced in his twenty years at the plant.

Webb, Ia.—Ernie Clark of Neosho, Mo., trucker, was taken to Spencer where he faced charges of larceny brought by John P. Grieve, manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. elevator. Clark is charged with stealing 210 bus. of shelled corn valued at more than \$100 from the elevator. He and another Missouri trucker appeared at the elevator the afternoon of Mar. 7, asking to buy two truck loads of corn. While the men loaded Grieve telephoned to ascertain the worth of a check they offered in payment. Receiving unsatisfactory information, Grieve demanded the men pay cash for their corn or unload the corn. While one trucker unloaded, Clark is accused of driving away with his load. A radio broadcast immediately put the police on his trail and he was arrested at Atlantic, Ia., about midnight of that day.—A. G. T.

Pochontas, Ia.—The new 65,000-bu. elevator erected here for the Farmers Co-operative Co. has been completed and opened for business. Construction started last fall by the Tillotson Const. Co. The two elevators which were on the site of the present elevator were razed and much of the usable material put into the new structure. The elevator, office and warehouse are joined into one unit. The elevator contains 15 bins; is 33x49 ft. and 80 ft. high and rests on a solid concrete base, 35x51 ft. in size and 18 inches thick. The warehouse is 24x36 ft.; the office, 12x36 ft. A basement under the office contains the heating plant. The exterior of the elevator is covered with galvanized iron. An electric overhead truck lift of 3,500 bus. elevating capacity has been installed. Eldon Anderson of Waukee is new manager of the elevator, succeeding W. J. Eich, resigned. Mr. Anderson formerly was manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Waukee.

Owasa, Ia.—Owasa Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a 30-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Scale with wood deck 40x10 ft., and equipped with direct reading type recording beam for printed record. Work was done by Smith Bros. Const. Co.

Waukee, Ia.—Arthur L. Queck, formerly second man at the Farmers Elevator in Fontanelle, was appointed manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. here, effective March 1. He succeeds Eldon Anderson, resigned.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Scoular-Bishop Grain Co. will build seven concrete tanks, increasing its present storage capacity by 166,000 bus., and giving it a total storage capacity in excess of 330,000 bus. Contract for construction of the addition was let to the Ryan Construction Co.

Avoca, Ia.—Harold F. Doyle of Persia, Ia., has purchased the controlling interest in the Farmers Grain, Feed & Oil Co., taking over the shares held by Mrs. Florence Knudsen. He has taken active charge and is being assisted by Andrew Johnson who has been the company's manager for a number of years.

KANSAS

Oswego, Kan.—Elton Karns, manager of the Karns Grain Products Co., has installed a new electric germinator.

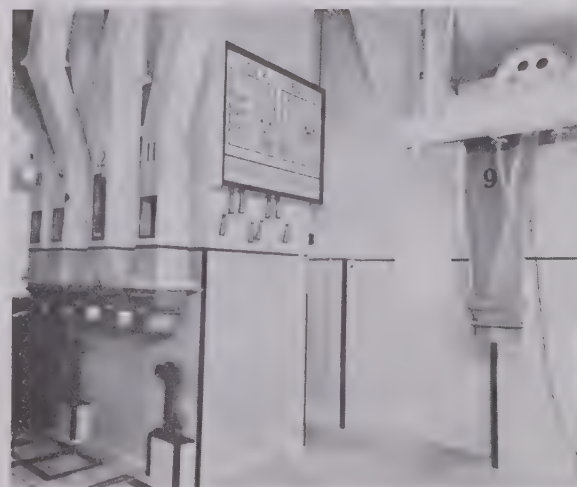
Salina, Kan.—Herb Ailsieger has been appointed manager of the Goffe-Carkener, Inc., elevator, succeeding J. D. Tinklepaugh, resigned.

Ellis, Kan.—The E. C. Wyatt Elevator has installed a grinder and mixer and will do custom grinding and mixing of feeds. Paul Bittel is manager of the elevator.

Gypsum, Kan.—The Teichgraeber Milling Co. is doubling its storage capacity. Otto Teichgraeber, manager, announced. Construction of the added storage space is already under way.

Dodge City, Kan.—The B. C. Christopher & Co. grain and stock brokerage house has opened an office on the board of trade floor of the First National Bank building with R. B. Harmon as manager. The company formerly had an office here, closing it two years ago. For two months until the opening of the present office, Dodge City was without a wire market.

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Hutchinson, Kan.—The C. D. Jennings Grain Co. has started construction of its 10 additional concrete tanks, to increase storage capacity of its terminal here from 2,000,000 bus. to 2,400,000 bus.

Solomon, Kan.—An unsuccessful attempt to open the safe at the Farmers Union Elevator was made by robbers some time during the night of Feb. 23. A window was forced open to gain entrance to the office.

Eureka, Kan.—Fire attributed to spontaneous combustion destroyed the Cornett Seed & Elvtr. Co. elevator owned by Ogle Cornett late the night of Mar. 2. The elevator contained approximately 2,400 bus. of kafir and a quantity of grain.

Sabetha, Kan.—The 35,000-bu. warehouse at the Farmers Elevator has paid for itself by storage rent, Warren Mettlen, manager of the elevator, stated. Initial cost of construction one and a half years ago was \$5,400.

Bennington, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. is installing a new Fairbanks Scale, with dial and 34 x 10 ft. platform. The feed room is being enlarged by an additional 23 x 12 ft. space, which will include a new office and scale room. Don Wilson is local manager of the elevator.

Solomon, Kan.—The Security Flour Mills elevator's storage capacity is being increased from 20,000 bus. to 75,000 bus. The addition will consist of five concrete tanks, 18 ft. in diameter, 55,000 bus. storage capacity, equipped with necessary conveyors. The Ryan Construction Co. has the contract.

Halstead, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Mercantile Co. is erecting a 10,000-bu. steel storage bin near the west elevator that will bring the capacity of that plant to 27,000 bus. The east elevator, also owned by the company, has a storage capacity of 30,000 bus. Harry Wiederstein is manager.

Plainville, Kan.—D. J. Finnesy, operator of the Farmers Elevator since 1925, died unexpectedly at his home here Feb. 22. Mr. Finnesy had apparently recovered from several days' siege of influenza suffered earlier in the month, and resumed his duties at the elevator. He was attempting to start his car preparatory to reporting for work when he collapsed, dying soon after.

Topeka, Kan.—House Bill No. 73, which provides for an annual levy of one-half mill per bushel on all grain received by dealers and processors and on the total harvest of farmers of Kansas in lieu of the current ad valorem property tax was voted by the Kansas Senate Mar. 15. Previously passed by the house, the bill will become effective starting with 1942. The grain and milling trades supported the measure.

Topeka, Kan.—House Bill 484 by Com'te of Agriculture would grant the state warehouse examiner powers of regulating all transactions in which grain is sold to licensed elevators and warehouses, on which payment therefor is deferred. This bill was introduced the week of Mar. 10-15. It would regulate, or possibly prevent, the use of the future settlement contract by licensed elevators. The bill carries a position on the calendar under general orders. J. F. Moyer, sec'y of the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, urges all dealers with an interest in this measure advise their House members at once as to their position on the bill.

KENTUCKY

Russell Springs, Ky.—L. D. Flanagan has opened a feed and seed warehouse at junction of highways 35 and 80.

Nicholasville, Ky.—Bradie Teater and Fletcher Taylor have established a business to deal in feed, stock, etc., to be known as Teater & Taylor.

Dixon, Ky.—L. C. Bryant & Son recently purchased the grocery owned by Pete Jones and have added a line of feeds, grain, hay and field seed.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—William Kalb, 77, president of William Kalb & Sons, Inc., grain and feed dealers, died Mar. 5.

MICHIGAN

Schoolcraft, Mich.—The Knappen Milling Co. recently installed a Wilson Perfect Drier.

Plymouth, Mich.—A small fire in the hay storage bin at the Plymouth Feed Store recently did a small amount of damage.

St. Charles, Mich.—Luke A. Murphy, 67, who, before his retirement 10 years ago operated the Hart Bros. grist mill here, died recently.

Wolverine, Mich.—A fire originating in a ventilating fan did some small damage in the Harry W. and Marion M. Sowton plant on Feb. 27.

Metamora, Mich.—Prowlers found an unlocked safe when they broke into the Metamora Elevator late the night of Mar. 12. Theft of \$40 was reported.

Ithaca, Mich.—The Ithaca Elvtr. Co. sponsored a full day special spring meeting for its farmer patrons and friends Mar. 7, at the high school gymnasium. Educational talks on seeds, borer control, poultry and livestock feeds and eggs were interspersed with entertainment and a free lunch was served at noon.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—George Hagedon, 72, employed by the Huron Milling Co. here, leaped to his death from a window on the fifth floor of the grist mill early Mar. 10. He had been despondent because of ill health.

Ogden, Mich.—The Blissfield Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a Bauer High Speed Mill direct connected to a 75-h.p. motor, with feeder and all equipment.

Richmond, Mich.—The Richmond Feed & Grain Co.'s office was entered and robbed the night of Mar. 10, \$8.75 being taken from the cash drawer. The thieves are believed to have entered the place thru a grain chute into the mill.

St. Charles, Mich.—Thomas Collen sold his stock in the St. Charles Flour & Feed Co. and rented his building to Mark Walsh. Mr. Collen and the late A. F. Mertz started the business in June, 1907, and has operated the business ever since, carrying on alone after Mr. Mertz died in 1911. Mr. Walsh will grind and mix feeds, flour, etc., carrying on the business as in the past. He will, however, purchase beans and grain at his elevator only. He did not take over the storage elevator near the depot and Mr. Collen expects to dispose of the building soon.

MINNESOTA

Grand Rapids, Minn.—The Ernest Bickley feed store was destroyed by fire recently.

Kent, Minn.—Julius A. Bakken, 49, manager of the Farmers Elevator here, died Mar. 4 of a heart attack.

Nassau, Minn.—A customer's car hit the corner of the Nassau Farmers Elevator recently, doing slight damage.

Fergus Falls, Minn.—P. H. Gust of Henning will erect an elevator and feed mill here, to cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Virginia, Minn.—New corn cutting equipment recently was installed at the Central Co-operative feed mill by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Tintah, Minn.—Petitions are being circulated requesting the Kent-Doran Elvtr. Co. to rebuild its elevator here, which was recently destroyed by fire.

Ihlen, Minn.—Fire believed to have started by spontaneous combustion destroyed the Farmers elevator here containing 7,000 bus. of government sealed corn.

St. Paul, Minn.—A bill before the Minnesota legislature proposes a one mill per bushel tax on grain in storage warehouses, and defines what constitutes a warehouse.

Pilot Mound (Chatfield p. o.), Minn.—Clarence Helgeson, 23, lost his life in the fire that destroyed the Helgeson Feed Mill Mar. 13. An engine on which he was working with a blow torch exploded.

Shelly, Minn.—The Shelly Elvtr. & Lumber Co. will erect a 70,000-bu. elevator with modern and fast handling equipment. A three-room office with full basement is to be built adjacent to the driveway. Contract was let to the Hogenenson Construction Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—John D. McMillan, 81, died March 13 after an extended illness of two years. Prominent in the grain business since 1887 when he helped found the Osborne-McMillan elevator, he was chairman of the board of directors at the time of his death.

Duluth, Minn.—R. G. White, with the Bob White Mills, feed and fertilizer manufacturers, for the past seven years, severed his connection with the firm March 1 when he became associated with Land O' Lakes Creameries, in their feed and fertilizer division, as head of the latter department, created at time of his appointment.—F. G. C.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwest Feed Manufacturers & Distributors Ass'n at its regular meeting Mar. 11 in the Curtis Hotel, resolved to support current state university building legislation that would provide \$150,000 for the construction of a new building for the poultry division of the University Farm, St. Paul. George Smith of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., was named chairman of a special legislative com'te to work with the Minnesota Poultry Industry Com'te backing up the legislation. Dr. H. J. Sloan of the farm school poultry department gave an interesting and informative talk on the work and needs of the department, at the same time praising the feed men for their "industry consciousness."

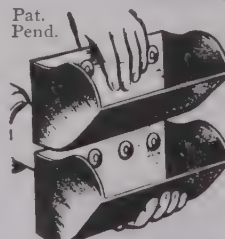
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Jasper, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has let contract to the Hogenson Construction Co. for a 25,000-bu. annex to its present plant. Grain is to be received through the present elevator and transferred to the annex by belt conveyor at the top. The same type of conveyor will also be installed at the bottom for transferring grain back to the pit of the present elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—A blinding gale and driven snow storm of March 16, one of the worst of its kind to hit this area in years, ripped the roof off elevator G of the Consolidated Elevator Co., exposing an estimated one million bushels of wheat. Officials of the company estimated the loss will run into thousands of dollars and work is now going on replacing the cover to the building. Fair weather following the storm minimized damage to the grain. A garage at the Capitol Elevator also was blown away. The cold also helped to form new ice in the harbor but the wind drove the ice pack in the lake tighter into shore with open water visible a few miles out where before none could be seen.—F.G.C.—The Consolidated Elvtr. Co. will repair its plant at once, at the cost of approximately \$15,000.

MISSOURI

Bernie, Mo.—The Bernie Grain Co. recently installed two large size class A combined Western Shellers and Cleaners.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Fogarty Coal & Grain Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with motor drive.

St. Louis, Mo.—Robert F. Deibel, 58, president of the Dixie Mills Co., died of a heart ailment Mar. 16 after a few weeks' illness.

Sweet Springs, Mo.—The Emma Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is constructing additional storage bins, to provide a total capacity of 110,000 bus.

Springfield, Mo.—The main business office of the Majestic mills in Aurora will be here, J. Lawson Cook, vice-pres. of the Eisenmayer Milling Co., announced. The latter concern is operating the Aurora mill.

Steele, Mo.—An alfalfa dehydrating mill is being erected here by the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. Several hundred additional acres of alfalfa are being planted in southeast Missouri.—J. H. G.

Springfield, Mo.—A \$21,000 addition is being added to the M. F. A. mill, work on the warehouse already well under way. It is of reinforced concrete and is being built between the present warehouse and the grain bins.

Joplin, Mo.—The Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n will hold a joint meeting with the Missouri Millers Ass'n the evening of May 21. The latter ass'n holds its convention here May 21 and the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n convention will be held here May 22 at the Hotel Connor.

Kansas City, Mo.—A 100x200-ft. warehouse connected with the Kansas City Soybean Mills, Inc., plant was destroyed by fire the morning of Mar. 14 together with machinery stored there. The soybean mill, formerly the Bulte Mills, was not damaged. O. L. Nikles is head of the company.

MONTANA

Lewistown, Mont.—County Farm Union officials will construct a terminal grain elevator here having a storage capacity of 300,000 bus, work to begin soon.

Great Falls, Mont.—Nineteen Northern Montana counties laid plans at a meeting here to combat the 1941 infestation of grasshoppers thru an extensive control program.—F. K. H.

Belgrade, Mont.—Danzil Avery, 47, former well known Judith Basin county grain elevator operator and for the last several years in charge of the Montana Elvtr. Co. elevator here, died of a heart ailment Mar. 3.

Silesia, Mont.—Theodore J. Click, 63, who had been in charge of the Occident Elevator, a division of Russell-Miller Milling Co., since last May, died recently of a heart ailment. Injuries he received in a fall at the elevator eight weeks ago contributed to his death, it was stated.

Helena, Mont.—A survey of grain storage facilities in Montana has been launched by the federal agricultural marketing service as one of the phases of the national defense program. J. C. Diamond, agricultural service statistician charged with directing the Montana survey, estimated there are between 450 and 500 grain elevators in the state.—F. K. H.

Helena, Mont.—The State of Montana has amended its grain storage and handling regulations to conform with the Federal law. Paragraph (d) of Section 1, Section 3579 of the Revised Codes of Montana reads "The charges for storage shall be: one cent per bushel per month for each month in storage after period of free storage has elapsed with maximum charge of eight (8) cents per bushel per season; each season shall end on June 30 of each year."

NEBRASKA

Kimball, Neb.—The Kimball County Co-op. Ass'n is building a storage annex to its elevator.—C.R.M.

Omaha, Neb.—E. J. Rosse began his new duties in the laboratory of the Omaha Grain Exchange Mar. 18.

Arnold, Neb.—Carlton Sasse is a new employee at the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. Herman Nelson is manager of the elevator.

Chappell, Neb.—The contract for the storage tanks to be erected by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was awarded to the Ryan Const. Co.

Dalton, Neb.—The Home Grain Co. will erect two concrete storage tanks, one of 10,000 bus. capacity, the other of 18,000 bus.—C.R.M.

Mead, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Co. purchased the Christopher Grain Co. elevator and four lots here. It is operating the elevator with Frank Hackbarth as manager.

Otoe, Neb.—The elevator of C. N. Ogden is serving customers over a new Soweigh Motor Truck Scale, 20 tons capacity with platform 36x9, equipped with new style grain beam.

Lincoln, Neb.—Crete Mills' office was entered between noon Mar. 8 and morning of Mar. 10 by vandals who poked holes in several sacks of grain and feed and ransacked the desks. Nothing was taken.

Gurley, Neb.—The elevator owned by Stephen Deaver and Joe Vogt was totally destroyed by fire on March 14, that seemed to have originated in the driveway. Included in the loss was a quantity of wheat and corn stored in the structure.

Shelby, Neb.—Wright Bros. of Brainard, Neb., have leased the Shelby Feed Mill, taking charge of the business Mar. 10. They will do feed grinding and mixing and handle a line of feeds and flour for exchange. Thos. Wright will have charge of the business.

Omaha, Neb.—The many friends of J. N. Campbell, sec'y-treasurer of the Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers Ass'n will be pleased to learn that he has fully recovered from his long struggle with pneumonia and is back in his office, hard at work promoting the interests of the Ass'n and the grain dealers of Nebraska. We know all will extend their heartfelt sympathy to Sec'y Campbell and wish him a long relief from any more illness.

Nebraska City, Neb.—A local woman owning a Johnson County farm was informed by her tenant that a trucker had called at the farm on two successive days, stating he had come to haul away the owner's share of oats. He referred to a steel bin in which the oats were supposed to have been stored, on his first trip. Since there is no such bin on the farm, the tenant, suspicious, refused to turn over the oats. The following day, altho no word had been received from the owner on the matter, the trucker again called, and was refused the oats. Investigation later proved he was attempting to steal the oats as no authority had been given him to haul them.

SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.00, plus postage. Weight, 1½ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.10 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2½ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

Triplicating is the same as 19GT Duplicating. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.65, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2½ lbs. Price, \$1.30 plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.40, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

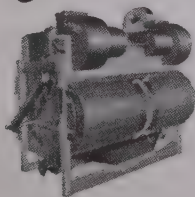
Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the haulers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.60, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

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Cozad, Neb.—Fire at the Noel Cover mill the morning of May 5 did a small amount of damage. The day previous a fire had been discovered in the upper framework of the building and extinguished. It is thought sparks from this blaze may have fallen thru the floor into the meal below and, after smoldering for many hours, started to burn. After the fire was out, Mr. Cover entertained the firemen at breakfast at the Dixie Inn to show his appreciation of their efficient service.

North Platte, Neb.—The annual state convention of the Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers will be held here June 2 and 3. The Omaha Grain Exchange will put on a grain grading school as the main program on June 2. The annual dinner will be at 6:15 o'clock the evening of that day. The convention will be open in regular session the morning of June 3. Grain dealers from all sections of the state are expected to be in attendance and an excellent program is being prepared for the occasion. Headquarters for the convention will be the Pawnee Hotel. A. W. Campbell is sec'y of the ass'n.

NEW JERSEY

Unionville, N. J.—The Mannings & Clark Feed Co. sustained a heavy loss recently when its plant was destroyed by fire.

NEW YORK

Canandaigua, N. Y.—Charles H. Caple, 47, flour and feed manufacturer, died Feb. 24.

Cobleskill, N. Y.—The Cobleskill Milling Co., Inc., has filed a petition in federal court at Utica, N. Y., offering unsecured creditors 10¢ on the dollar. Liabilities are \$14,194 and assets \$26,462.

Buffalo, N. Y.—G. L. F. Mills, Inc., is ready to begin construction of its huge grain elevator adjoining its \$1,000,000 feed mill in Ganson St., more than doubling present storage capacity. This is the second big Buffalo waterfront grain elevator job announced here since last fall. Storage tanks holding 1,000,000 bus. of grain and feed ingredients such as bran, middlings and soybean meal will be constructed on property adjoining the mill. Eventually approximately \$2,000,000 will be spent in expanding nearly all departments of the G. L. F. mill. Pres. A. Leal Billings announced. Engineering and construction of the new storage tanks will be directed by the A. F. Baxter Engineering Co. Total outlay including other improvements, will bring initial expenditures to \$2,000,000. Elwood L. Chase, plant manager, said: "Our idea is to make it possible to handle a substantial tonnage of feed ingredients in bulk rather than handling it in bags as is now the general practice."—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hazen, N. D.—The Hazen Grain Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity, with motor drive.

New Rockford, N. D.—S. Newton Putnam, 50, formerly manager of an elevator here of which he was organizer, died Mar. 11.

Landa, N. D.—The Landa Co-op. Elevtr. Co. has been admitted to membership in the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota.

Solon, N. D.—The Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. recently installed a new 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, the T. E. Ibberson Co. having the contract.

Powers Lake, N. D.—A new 15-ton Fairbanks Scale recently was installed at the Peavey Elevator, the T. E. Ibberson Co. having the contract.

Silva, N. D.—The Winter-Truesdale-Diercks Co. recently installed a new 10-ton scale with air dump. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

South Heart, N. D.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. has awarded a contract to the Hogenson Construction Co. for wrecking its present plant and replacing it with a new 40,000-bu. elevator.

Kindred, N. D.—The Kindred Farmers Elevtr. Co. is receiving bids up to April 2 for the construction of an annex, to be completed on or before July 1. Plans were prepared by the Hogenson Const. Co.

OHIO

Frankfort, O.—Elias Hutton, 77, grain dealer, died Feb. 24.

Dola, O.—The Dola Farmers Exchange recently installed a Western Sheller and Rolling Screen Cleaner.

Monroeville, O.—Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co. bought a large fan sheller from the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Holman, O.—Roberts & Campbell installed a Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, ton capacity with 5-h.p. motor drive.

Liberty Center, O.—Waldo Hatcher has succeeded Rush Croninger as manager of the Liberty Center Grain & Stock Co.

Jenera, O.—Possibility of constructing an alfalfa dehydrating plant here is being considered. Com'ites to study location, finance, acreage and outlet for the product have been appointed.

Beallsville, O.—Samuel N. Shriver and son, Wilfred, have succeeded John L. Decker and son, Harry B., as operators of the Beallsville Milling Co. The mill, started in 1912, has been under the management of John L. Decker since 1914.

Edgerton, O.—We have purchased a Steinlite Moisture Tester for our plant here.—Edgerton Elevtr. & Coal Co., Howard Myers, owner.

Tippecanoe City, O.—Detrick Grain & Mercantile Co. recently installed two new ton vertical mixers, bucket elevator, hammer mill, feeder and motor and drive, all furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Pataskala, O.—W. S. Hanna, 73, manager of the M. E. & C. L. Mead Co. elevator, died Feb. 26 at his home. Death came as he slept. A week previous he had suffered a paralytic stroke. Mr. Hanna was known to hundreds of friends as "B." He started work in the elevator 35 years ago when it was operated by the late Jo Voorhees and had worked there ever since under successive owners.

TOLEDO LETTER

The plant of the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co. has been dismantled and machinery and equipment shipped away.

James Hodge, Sr., 82, retired Toledo financier and founder of several business firms, died Mar. 20. He was a founder of the Paddock-Hodge & Co., grain brokerage; president of the Second Mortgage Securities Co. for 25 years, and helped organize two banks.

William P. White, 68, supervisor of weights for the last three years for the Toledo Board of Trade, died suddenly Mar. 13 following a stroke. He attended a meeting of grain men at Ft. Wayne, Ind., on Mar. 10. Mr. White was an expert scale man, formerly for many years sales representative for the Fairbanks-Morse Co. in northwestern Ohio and Michigan.

Toledo, O.—The National Milling Co. which has projected a \$1,000,000 expansion program for its local branch, with a 2,000,000-bu. increase in capacity of its elevators here, is keeping the project alive, according to word from the annual meeting of the company's New York offices May 13. Immediate action on the project is not anticipated but the needed land area has been obtained and the program will be developed as uncertainty in the grain market is removed.

OKLAHOMA

Dacoma, Okla.—The Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n is building an elevator.

Okeene, Okla.—The Cimarron Valley Milling Co. mill was destroyed by fire recently.

Sayre, Okla.—Oscar Ewton is constructing a feed and seed house at the Ewton Elevator.

Jet, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Exchange is building a 125,000-bu. concrete grain elevator, to be equipped with the latest type grain handling machinery.

Wakita, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevtr. Co. will enlarge its storage capacity by construction of a 60,000-bu. concrete elevator, giving it a total storage capacity of 120,000 bus. of grain. Ray Hill is manager of the elevator.

Enid, Okla.—The Union Equity Co-operative Exchange is constructing a spur switching track of approximately 2,500 ft., to facilitate loading and unloading at its North Tenth St. elevator. Another automatic scale to weigh incoming and outgoing grain by carload lots is being installed. The Exchange will build a 2,000,000-bu. addition to its present plant.

Alva, Okla.—The Alva Roller Mills, a unit of Flour Mills of America, Inc., will construct an additional 217,000 bus. grain storage unit here. Horner & Wyatt designed the plans and will supervise construction, contract for which was let Mar. 25. With the addition the local plant will have total storage of 600,000 bus. The new unit will consist of six concrete tanks and four interstices bins.

Okarche, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is building 100,000 bus. additional storage just south of its old building in Canadian County, to be completed by May 20. A new scale and two speed dumps with a capacity of 5,000 bus. per hour will be installed. A special dump also will be installed to unload grain from railroad cars for storage. Construction is in charge of O. H. Malzohn. With completion of the new structure the ass'n will have a capacity of 122,000 bus.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Colfax, Wash.—The Colfax Grain & Feed Co. has installed a new mill which will handle all kinds of peas as well as grains.



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Your worn flexible loading spouts can be made like new in a hurry with little cost and a minimum of effort. Just slip in a

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Creston, Wash.—Garold Davis, who operated the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. office at Garfield for several years, has been transferred to a similar position with the company's local office.

Salem, Ore.—A bill was introduced at the 1941 Oregon legislature, that anyone who herds turkeys shall be permitted to put a lien on the flock to force collection of his wages.—F. K. H.

Rathdrum, Ida.—The Rathdrum Feed Store has been sold by William F. Schuman to Ernest Kiefer. Mr. Kiefer has been in the feed business at Spirit Lake, Ida., for some 20 years.—F. K. H.

Garfield, Wash.—The local office of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co. will be operated in conjunction with the Oakesdale branch by Dewey Wright, who will make his headquarters in Oakesdale.

Mockonema, Wash.—The Mockonema Farmers Union Warehouse Co., Colfax, has let a contract for construction of a 100,000-bu. elevator here to the Hogenson Const. Co., work to start at once. Charles Patterson is manager.

The Dalles, Ore.—The city planning commission at a recent meeting decided that it could give no definite answer at this time to the Sherman Co-op. Grain Growers' request for facilities and location of an area for the construction of a proposed bulk grain elevator.

Grandview, Wash.—The Grandview Grange Supply Co. will add two buildings to its plant and erect additional gasoline storage facilities. The additions will include a 24x35-ft. oil and grease building and a 36x70-ft. grain warehouse. Gordon Spencer was renamed manager of the elevator.

Hatton, Wash.—Construction of six bins as an addition to the Connell Grain Growers local elevator now underway will increase the storage space approximately 25,000 bus. The job is expected to be completed in April. Repair work will be done on some of the company's other elevator buildings also. Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Redmond, Ore.—The Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. recently entertained 60 central Oregon turkey breeders, patrons of the company, at a banquet at the Redmond Hotel. The dinner was a social gathering prior to the opening of the 1941 turkey growing season. Dale Boucher was toastmaster. Brief impromptu talks were given and motion pictures shown.

Brewster, Wash.—The Centennial Milling Co. will build a 40,000-bu. addition to its warehouse. Present capacity of the local plant is 25,000 bus. of bulk grain and 30,000 bus. of sack wheat. The addition will be entirely for bulk wheat. Diamond Morris, manager, stated among other improvements to be made the company will install a new automatic dump scale for loading out grain from the local warehouse.

Umatilla, Ore.—The 90,000-bu. annex which the Pendleton Grain Growers are adding to their present elevator, when completed, will give the company one of the latest improved plants in the west. The entire operation of the elevator and large annex can be controlled from the scale room. The annex is designed so that one man can operate the entire plant. Bin alarms have been installed and the operator can determine when any bin is full without leaving his scale. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract for the job.

Spokane, Wash.—Purchase by the grain department of all rights and seed stocks of the new acclimated Jacklin soybean developed here during the last five years is announced by A. W. Witherspoon, president of the Centennial Flouring Mills Co. At the same time Mr. Witherspoon outlined his company's plans for a two or three year program to determine the most advantageous areas of the Inland Empire for the growth of the Jacklin soybean, the company having in mind that if the venture is successful, it will build up the fertility of the lands upon which the soybeans grow and also be a crop which could be grown upon the summer fallow lands in the district in which the growth of soybeans would be successful.—F.K.H.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—In answer to a complaint that the Lindbloom & Son feed and seed store's loading stand is built next to the walk, blocking pedestrian traffic, because trucks, to reach it, back over the walk, and also that an accumulation of dust, etc., from the feed mill makes the walk slippery, a correction of the situation was ordered by the city council.

Portland, Ore.—The annual convention of the Oregon Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held May 23, at the Multnomah Hotel. John Alexander had been appointed general chairman previously by Pres. Dan Hogan. Other chairmanship appointments made include that of Walter Scott, entertainment chairman, assisted by Bay Pooley; program chairman, Ted Johnson; financial chairman, Hugh Stoll, with Ted Schommer as vice-chairman.

PENNSYLVANIA

Schellsburg, Pa.—The Schellsburg Roller Mills installed a one-ton feed mixer in its plant recently.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Hayti, S. D.—The Hayti Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a seed cleaner.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—Jerauld Co. Farmers Union Elevator installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Viborg, S. D.—Otto H. Schlotfeldt has resigned as manager of the Viborg Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n to accept a similar position at Garvin, Minn.

Castlewood, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Produce Co. is installing a new 30-ton scale, with concrete deck 34 ft. long, and equipped with a new style grain beam. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Tripp, S. D.—The A. C. Cohrt Grain Co. is building a 22x24 ft. warehouse and overhauling its elevator. A new automatic scale and grain mixer are being installed and a new feed grinder may be added.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Measures passed at the recent session of the South Dakota Legislature include: H. B. 387—General Appropriation Bill. This measure includes the appropriation of the Public Utilities Commission. Its appropriation was increased \$2,500 per year to enable it to increase scale inspection service. H. B. 275—Motor Vehicle Regulations for Communities Abandoned by Railways. Provides that Highway Commission may fix the size, weight and load of motor vehicles for hire in communities where railways have been abandoned, and may determine their speed, points to and from which, and highways over which such vehicles may move. Effective immediately. This law is intended to provide adequate substitute transportation facilities for towns so abandoned by making excess truck load limits permissible on designated routes to nearby rail points. H. B. 128—Employers without Workmen's Compensation Insurance shall file annual statement with Commissioner of Insurance so that their ability to make such payments as are prescribed by law may be determined. H. B. 76—Provides that corporations whose charter has expired may renew same by taking the same steps as though renewal had been made prior to such expiration. This measure carries an emergency clause making it effective immediately for a period of two years. H. B. 26—Reduces renewal fee for registry of livestock remedies, mineral feeds, and commercial foodstuffs to \$5 per year.—South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

SOUTHEAST

Liberty, N. C.—The mill of G. W. Wrightsell Estate sustained an electrical damage loss recently.

Winona, Miss.—J. L. Dyson is in charge of the feed department in the recently opened Hammond Grocery & Feed Store.

Grain Shipping Books

Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Price 70 cts. plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¼ inches, weight 11 ozs. Price 95 cts., plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¼x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.35, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold. Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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Atlanta, Ga.—Morris Ableman, owner of the Atlanta Flour & Grain Co. and Puritan Mills, is ill at the Emory University Hospital, Emory University, Ga.

Williston, S. C.—R. A. Porter, owner and operator of the grist mill that was destroyed by fire recently, has rebuilt the plant and is now operating it. The fire is believed to have been started when a spark from an engine set off a can of kerosene.

Bristol, Va.—Fire recently destroyed the warehouse and office of the Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Co., at a loss estimated by S. T. Copenhaver, president of the company, at \$90,000, partly covered by insurance. Large quantities of feed, seeds and fertilizers were a total loss.

Shelby, Miss.—Work on a flour mill being constructed here by the Denton Mfg. Co. is progressing rapidly and the mill is expected to be in operation in time to take care of this year's wheat crop. The mill will have a daily capacity of 200 bbls. and a storage capacity of 75,000 bus. Corn meal and mixed feeds will also be manufactured.—J.H.G.

Elkton, Va.—In order to supplement the manufacturing facilities of its chemical plants at Rahway, N. J., and Philadelphia, Pa., Merck & Co., Inc., will construct a new manufacturing plant in the Stonewall District of the Shenandoah Valley, about three miles south of here. Two units for the production of vitamins and other chemicals are included in the construction plans.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Patterson Bros. installed a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Purina Mills recently completed plans for a new office building and an extension to their grain warehouse. It is estimated the alterations will cost about \$40,000.

Columbia, Tenn.—The Maury Grain & Feed Co. has moved to its new location on East Sixth St. The recently completed building offers 6,500 ft. of floor space, and easy loading facilities for customers. It will be equipped with the only seed testing laboratory in middle Tennessee outside of Nashville, John Wagster, manager, stated.

TEXAS

Westover, Tex.—The Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co. is adding four new tanks with a 34,000-bu. capacity, installing a new dump and adding other equipment.

Seymour, Tex.—The Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co. is enlarging its facilities to double its local storage capacity and adding new equipment. P. B. Kelley is manager of the local elevator.

Megargel, Tex.—Five new bins with a capacity of 43,000 bus. of grain are being added to the Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s local plant. A new dump is being installed and other new equipment added to speed up handling of grain.

Lubbock, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n and the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold a joint meeting here on May 9 and 10. Joe S. Morris, sec'y of the first named grain group, in making the announcement, drew attention to the change of dates and locations thus made for the conventions of both ass'ns previously scheduled. An interesting program is being planned for the occasion and a large gathering of representative grain men of this part of the country is expected to attend the sessions each day.

UTAH

Gunnison, Utah.—Hermansen's Roller Mill & Elvtr. is constructing a 42x32-ft. modern, fire-proof building east of its mill, to be 35 ft. high, and house grinding and mixing equipment for the manufacture of poultry and stock feed. A pellet machine, grinders and mixers will be installed.

WISCONSIN

Eastman, Wis.—Walker & Seidel sold their feed and flour mill to Mr. and Mrs. Oral Monroe.

Menomonie, Wis.—A customer's truck skidded into the scale house of the Wisconsin Milling Co. on Feb. 27. Damage was small.

Marshfield, Wis.—The firms of Wiersig & Dins and the Harmony Co-operative Co. recently installed conveyors to use in unloading grain from trucks.

Portage, Wis.—I. W. York & Co. installed a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, 1½-ton capacity, and a Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader with motor drive.

Stoughton, Wis.—The Farmers Seed & Feed Supply Co. has been purchased by Charles A. Huber, of Darien, Wis. Mr. Huber has been identified with the feed business for the past 23 years.

Superior, Wis.—Work on the first unit of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n's 5,000,000-bu. elevator here will get under way in about 10 days and will be ready around Aug. 15, it has been announced. The first unit will hold 3,000,000 bus. of grain.

Madison, Wis.—The Master Feed & Seed Co. entertained more than 400 feed dealers and their employes from southern Wisconsin at Hotel Loraine the night of Mar. 6 in celebration of the opening of its new plant. Speakers included Prof. Gustav Bohstedt, of the University of Wisconsin animal and dairy husbandry department. Lyle Hill is manager of the new company.

Tomahawk, Wis.—The Badger Supply Co., operated since 1936 as a branch of the Northern Hay & Grain Co., Rhinelander, has been sold by Oscar Nelson to Dan Osero. The firm now operates as the City Dray & Supply Co. Paul Schoettler, manager of the Badger firm, continues with the new owner.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

A blaze in an overheated oven at the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Mar. 19, caused damage estimated at \$750.—H. C. B.

Adolph J. Bassler, credit manager of the Kurth Malting Co., was married Mar. 8 in Sheboygan, Wis., to Miss Elizabeth Holmes.—H. C. B.

Directors of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. have declared a regular dividend of 30 cents per share on preferred stock payable May 1 and a dividend of 20 cents per share on common stock.—H. C. B.

Nominations for officers of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange were submitted to the primary Mar. 22 as follows: E. H. Hiemke, pres.; W. C. Holstein, first vice-pres.; C. A. Houlton, second vice-pres.; H. A. Plumb, sec'y-treas. Directors nominated are Roy I. Campbell, A. E. Bush, W. R. Madden, R. G. Bell, H. F. Franke, E. F. Paetow, A. E. Lauer and G. W. Winston. Nominations for the board of arbitration included John G. Hensley, Roy G. Leistikow, L. J. Beck, Anton Pitrof, John H. Haertel and W. A. Hottensen. Nominated to the board of appeals are O. R. Sickert, Edward LaBudde and H. M. Stratton.—H. C. B.

Grinding of 6,486,805 bus. of corn into products for domestic use is reported by 11 refiners of starches, syrups, sugars and other products for February. In February, 1940, the grind was 5,759,532 bus.

A grasshopper egg survey indicates that in 1941 these pests will be fewer and confined to smaller areas, says Dr. Lee A. Strong, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Entomology & Plant Quarantine, but large numbers may endanger crops in North and South Dakota and western Minnesota unless stopped with poison bait.

Maintenance of Hand Fire Extinguishers

Fire extinguishers, to be instantly available for use at all times, must be properly inspected and recharged. The date of recharging should be noted on the tag provided for that purpose, along with the name or initials of the man doing the work.

Fire insurance underwriters recommend that only recharging materials and replacement parts furnished by the manufacturers of the extinguishers be used in service work. Full instructions for recharging the various types of extinguishers are given on the labels and they should be followed to the letter.

When the 2½-gallon units are recharged, all parts should be washed thoroughly in water and the water drained through the hose. The shell should be examined to make certain it is sound at the seams, for, after all, it is a pressure container. The head gasket and hose should be examined for signs of deterioration, and the strainer should be cleaned.

When the cap is screwed back on the shell, the worker should make certain that at least four threads are engaged. A small amount of vaseline may be placed in the threads to make the task easier and facilitate removal for the next recharging.

All chemical solutions should be mixed in clean containers and not in the shell of the extinguisher, and the container should be carefully rinsed before being used for a new solution.

Only liquid obtained from the manufacturer should be used in the vaporizing liquid type extinguisher. The use of commercial carbon tetrachloride, which may contain some water or chemical impurities, is likely to damage the interior of the extinguisher or, if used on live electrical equipment, endanger the operator.



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Grain Carriers

The railroads purchased 8,948 box cars during the first two months of 1941.

The I. C. C. has approved the purchase by R. F. C. of Illinois Central trust certificates, the proceeds to be used in acquiring 3,000 steel box cars.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 31,113 cars during the week ended Mar. 8, compared with 30,548 in the same week a year ago, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—U. S. engineers are surveying for the new lock to be completed by 1943, and to pass vessels 879 ft. long, 80 ft. wide and with 31 ft. draft. The cost will be \$8,000,000.—F.G.C.

Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska's state railway commission has authorized the Burlington and the Omaha railroads to reduce rates on hay from 13½¢ to 10¢ per cwt. on 30,000 lb. minimum carloads between Omaha and South Sioux City, Ia.

Duluth, Minn.—The first boat charter to move wheat out of this lake port following opening of navigation has been reported at a rate of 4¢ per bu. for a volume estimated at several million bus. The rate averaged higher than usual, due to a heavy demand for bulk carriers in the iron ore trade.

Traverse City, Mich.—Two coast guard ice breakers are busy in the upper lakes, thru the Straits of Mackinac and from the Soo locks to Lake Huron in an effort to open channels which will permit the Great Lakes fleet of ore and grain carriers to start operations about Apr. 1. Ice is thinner than normal at this time of the year. Last year the Soo locks did not open until Apr. 26, and the earliest date of opening in the last three years was Apr. 13.

Evansville, Ind.—The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board will hold its 54th regular meeting in conjunction with the Perfect Shipping Campaign at the McCurdy Hotel here Apr. 3. Standing committees of the board include Grain & Hay, headed by Lawrence Farlow of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Grain Products, headed by R. M. Field, of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. Reduced rail fares are available for round trips to the meeting.

Decatur, Ala.—First sale of wheat to the new Nebraska Consolidated Flour Mills plant here totaled 110,000 bus. No. 1 red winter, at 1¢ under Chicago May, to move all-barge from Glasgow and Waverly, Mo., via two barge lines operating on the Missouri, Mississippi and Tennessee rivers. Barge saving in freight rate over all-rail shipment is estimated at 10¢ to 11¢ per bu. The price is expected to liquidate some loan wheat in areas tributary to the river.

Kansas City, Mo.—Julian M. King, New York representative of coastwise steamship lines, opposed reduced rates on grain products from the Southwest to the Atlantic seaboard via rail-water-rail in the re-opened case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, claiming steamship lines already operate at a loss. E. B. Smith, traffic director for a Minneapolis miller, followed with a claim that the proposed reduction would "ruin the whole rate structure" and cause endless turmoil in milling circles.

Ottawa, Ont.—The governments of the United States and Canada on Mar. 19 signed an agreement for the construction of a power and navigation canal along the St. Lawrence River to be completed in 1945 at an expense of \$266,000,000. Channels will be excavated to a depth of 27 ft. and locks to 30 ft. Pres. Roosevelt favored the plan as

permitting the construction of naval and cargo ships on the Great Lakes to be employed on the ocean, as a defense measure. The project is condemned as unsound by the National St. Lawrence Project Conference at Washington, declaring that "the nation would lose by spending huge sums to establish a costly form of transportation which could exist only because the burdened taxpayers would provide and support it, but which would nevertheless disrupt long established and satisfactory commercial arrangements, would intensify transportation problems, would add to unemployment, and would cost all of us many times more than it might save some of us."

Avoid Wasteful Spending on Transportation Facilities

By Z. G. HOPKINS, of Western Railways
Com'te on Public Relations

Despite the stimulus of defense activities, car loadings thus far in 1941 are less than 2 per cent above the totals for the corresponding weeks of 1937. They still are running almost 2 per cent under the totals for the same season of even 1931. No sober person will suggest that the railroads were running over with prosperity in the forepart of either 1931 or 1937, or that their traffic in either of these years in any degree taxed their capacity.

In the last ten year period, notwithstanding depressed earnings, American railroads have expended about two and a half billion dollars for additions and improvements to plant and equipment. Two and a half billion dollars may not sound big, in these times of expenditures running into astronomical figures. It is noteworthy, tho, that this particular two and a half billions did not come from federal or state treasuries. Its expenditure did not add to the tax load of any citizen. But it did result in adding to the ability of the railroad plant to transport the country's traffic promptly and efficiently. It is because of the progressive improvement policy of the railroads thru a prolonged period of depressed earnings that it now may be depended upon that there will be no shortage of transportation during the defense emergency, due to railroad fault.

Borrowing money to provide things that are needed is one thing, but spending borrowed money for things that are not needed is something else altogether.

For these reasons all projects involving public expenditures to add to the country's transportation capacity at this time should be subjected to the most searching analysis. Those that do not actually add to the nation's defense strength, those that will not pay their own way and fully support themselves, and all those that fall in the tax-eating class, should be put on the sidetrack, at least for the duration of the defense emergency.

Supply Trade

Omaha, Neb.—The Ryan Construction Co. announces the removal of its offices to 2606 Taylor St.

Chicago, Ill.—Ralph Prater, Jr., 15 year old son of Ralph Prater, pres. Prater Pulverizing Co., was killed in an automobile accident recently.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Peter C. Weidner, 50, office manager and purchasing agent for the Strong-Scott Manufacturing Co., died Feb. 23 after a lengthy illness.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—G. L. Peterson is representing Soweigh Scale Co. in western Iowa. Mr. Peterson was formerly manager of Farmers Elevator Co., George, Ia.

New York, N. Y.—The American Standards Ass'n on Mar. 19 announced publication of a new List of American Standards for 1941. In view of the importance of standards and specifications not only for every-day work but to speed up production to meet defense requirements, this particular list of standards will be of unusual interest to industry. This List of American Standards for 1941 will be sent free of charge to anyone interested in the work. Requests should be addressed to the American Standards Ass'n, 29 West Thirty-ninth St.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Falk Corp. announce the promotion of Harold F. Falk to the position of general superintendent. Mr. Falk became associated with the Falk Corp. and rose to the position of superintendent of the welding dept. where he remained until 1936. After devoting his attention to time study and special work in the shop and engineering departments, he was placed in charge of shop production and schedules in 1937, working in that capacity until 1940 when he was appointed production manager.

The British bushel contains 2,218.192 cubic inches, and the United States Winchester bushel 2,150.42 cubic inches. From the test weight per measured bushel in England or Canada about 1½ lbs. must be deducted to compare with U. S. test weights, of wheat.

Costs of crop production in Illinois are reported by the Agricultural Experiment Station, including land charges at 5 per cent of land values, as: corn, \$18.49 an acre for a 35-bu. crop in 1913 and \$18.19 an acre for a 61-bu. crop in 1937; wheat, \$26.59 an acre for a 23.4-bu. crop in 1914 and \$14.01 an acre for a 27.2-bu. crop in 1936; oats, \$14.20 an acre for a 31-bu. crop in 1913 and \$14.30 for a 37-bu. crop in 1936; soybeans, \$29.04 an acre for a 15-bu. crop in 1922 and \$17.48 for a 26-bu. crop in 1937.

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Field Seeds

Algona, Ia.—Don White is manager of a new Henry Field Seed & Nursery Co. store here.

Le Mars, Ia.—The new Earl E. May seed store has been opened under the management of F. C. Lutz.

Traer, Ia.—A new seed corn storage building is being erected by the DeKalb Hybrid Seed Corn Co.

Independence, Ia.—The Quality Seed Store opened for business Mar. 15. Charles Glaspey is manager. Farm and garden seeds are stocked.

Stoughton, Wis.—Charles A. Huber, of Darien, is the new proprietor of the Farmers Seed & Feed Supply Co. He took charge Mar. 10.

Portland, Ore.—Braeger Bros. opened a new seed store Mar. 1 under the name of Braeger's Seed & Pet Store. Otto Braeger, son of Frank Braeger, is manager.

Perry, Ia.—Chas. O. Horner of Shenandoah has taken charge of the seed store of the Henry Field Co., succeeding Pat Patterson, who has removed to Nebraska.

Moscow, Ida.—Prof. C. A. Michels of the University of Idaho, originator of Michels Grass, passed away recently following a short illness that confined him to a hospital only a few days.

Marysville, O.—The two-story drying and processing plant of the O. M. Scott & Sons Seed Co., Inc., a half mile north of here was destroyed by fire Mar. 19; loss estimated at \$10,000.

Menomonee Falls, Wis.—Seed trade problems was the subject of discussion following a fish dinner Mar. 5 in the Menomonee Hotel held by the Milwaukee District Seed & Feed Dealers Club.

Indiana farmers are exempt from labelling their seed only when the seed has not been advertised for sale by newspapers or circular and when it is sold on the premises of the producer.—H. R. Kraybill, State Seed Commissioner.

Norfolk, Neb.—J. H. Williams, former Madison county agricultural agent, has opened the Superior Seed & Supply Co. store, dealing in hybrid seed corn, field, and garden seeds. He expects to develop a mail order business as well as to sell direct.

Aberdeen, S. D.—H. B. 148, Provides that hybrid seed corn pedigrees must be registered with Department of Agriculture. H. B. 380, Requires land owners to control noxious weeds upon their lands, and authorizes Sec'y of Agriculture to prescribe rules and regulations.

Portland, Ore.—Orestan alfalfa, which is highly resistant to alfalfa wilt, is available now. The strain originated in Oregon, was selected from scores of different kinds, planted to test their resistance. About nine tons of the seed were produced in Oregon in 1940, approximately 90% having been grown in Union County, where the strain set seed to good advantage.—F. K. H.

Washington, D. C.—So-called "Michels grass" is regarded as rye and it is the administrative view that this seed should be so labeled when shipped in interstate commerce. In keeping with this view it is our understanding that certain shippers of this seed are now labeling it "Michels' Rye" and to this the Department takes no exception.—U. S. D. A.

Osmond, Neb.—A seed store has been opened by Hans J. Petersen, hybrid seed corn distributor.

Macomb, Ill.—The seed corn plant and stock of Dr. Bert Roan was totally destroyed by fire on Mar. 14.

Port Huron, Mich.—The Port Huron Storage & Bean Co. will open a retail seed store about Apr. 1.

Topeka, Kan.—S. B. 18, the wheat variety bill, is still in the Senate agricultural com'te, says J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n. It has been so amended that its proponents say it would not prevent a farmer from sowing any variety he chooses, nor would it regulate sale of any variety now being grown in the state.

Moscow, Ida.—Purer foundation stock seed is the aim of an organization which has been formed here by extension agents of 10 north Idaho counties. They met with Harry L. Spence, Boise, extension agronomist, at the university. Clarence L. Brabb, Palouse, Wash., was chosen director of the northern section of the group. The ass'n will require production of seed under rigid field inspection and certification.—F. K. H.

Olympia, Wash.—Governor Langlie has approved the bill giving the agriculture director power to regulate the sale of seeds and to maintain seed testing facilities. All seeds offered for sale must be labeled so as to show the kind, type and contents and the name and address of the person who labeled the seeds. The new law makes it unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any seed unless complying with requirements.

Granger, Wash.—Richard Cartana has successfully developed a strain of Michels grass specifically adapted to the climate in the Yakima Valley. Cartana started three years ago crossing various strains in an effort to produce a superior one. Last year he planted 80 pounds to the acre and threshed 1900 lbs. on irrigated land, and half a ton when dry farming. His new Michels grass produces excellent pasture, and when used as feed for dairy stock, is reported responsible for a 30% increase in butterfat production.—F. K. H.

Sorghum seed should be tested for germination this year, states J. W. Zahnley, associate professor of agronomy at Kansas State College, who explains that a wet fall prevented normal early threshing of sorghums in the eastern half of Kansas, and led to weathering of late threshed shocks. Seed exposed to damp weather and freezing does not germinate as well as seed threshed under more favorable conditions and stored in a dry bin. Because the facilities at the state seed laboratory are over taxed, grain dealers are urged to cooperate with farmers in testing sorghum seed.

The Canadian Wheat Board's deficit on the 1938 crop is \$61,282,329; and up to July 1, 1940, the deficit on the 1939 crop was \$6,119,656, with an unsold balance of 182,095,733 bus.

"Pure Seed Parks" in Nebraska

Glen LeDoigt, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, presented to a joint meeting of the Future Farmers of America, and Young Farmers, at Crete, Neb., recently, a plan for "pure seed parks" to insure development of adequate supplies of high quality, true to variety seed grains.

In the "pure seed park" plan, he explained, three to 10 acres on each farm are planted with pure seed wheat of approved variety and wheat from this park is kept for seeding in the second season.

Nitrogen Carriers for Bent Grass Fertilization

In a 6-year comparison at the Rhode Island Experiment Station Colonial, creeping, and velvet bents received different nitrogen carriers, together with enough superphosphate and potassium chloride to make a 10-6-4 complete fertilizer. The standard 10-6-4 fertilizer carrying a mixture of organic nitrogen as activated sludge (3) and of ammonium sulfate (5) and sodium nitrate (2) was found most suitable and very satisfactory on a comparative cost basis.

Inorganic nitrogen applied alone did not produce a uniform turf throughout the season. A 1:1 mixture of ammonium sulfate and activated sludge produced nearly as good a response as the standard, but cost 16 per cent more per pound. Ammonium sulfate had a quick but not lasting effect. Clover was least on the ammonium sulfate plats and the ammonium sulfate-sludge mixture and the most on activated sludge and cottonseed meal plats. The organic sources seemed to stimulate more clover.

Invasion of bent mixture into Rhode Island Colonial and Washington creeping bent was greatest on the activated sludge plats, and, in general, more was found on organic plats than on inorganic. No grasses invaded any of the plats of Piper velvet, probably because of its fine texture and density. The different fertilizers had very little effect on resistance to the brown patch and dollar spot diseases.

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Object to Illinois Sales Tax on Seeds

Over 400 hybrid seed corn dealers have joined other divisions of the seed trade in asking the Illinois Supreme Court to rule upon their conviction that the Illinois occupational tax of 3% on retail sales cannot be legally applied to the sale of seeds.

Sangamon County Circuit Judge L. E. Stone has held that sales of hybrid seed corn are taxable. The seed trade contends that farmers who buy their seeds plant them to produce crops mostly for resale, and cannot therefore be considered retail buyers.

The seedsmen have paid \$26,190 into the state treasury under protest.

Oat Germination Poor in Iowa

Many Iowa farmers will be disappointed when the oats which looked good in the bin fail to germinate, says Dr. R. H. Porter, of the seed laboratory at Iowa State College.

Porter advises that oats be tested for germination. Samples at the seed laboratory are frequently showing low viability.

"Lots of oats were stored too wet and their germination has been lowered by heating in the bin," according to Porter. He advised immediately check on the condition of seed oats.

Barley, hybrid corn and red clover samples sent in have been giving good germination, Porter said. Sweet clover samples generally are falling below normal in germination.

Soybeans have been testing a little better than last year, but are still not coming up to normal. Timothy samples have been germinating poorly.

Seed Treatment Urged

One and a half billion dollars—an average of over \$200 per farmer—is the annual tax levied by plant diseases of America's crops, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This huge plant disease tax could be greatly reduced if growers would fight disease by using crop sanitation, disease-resistant varieties, crop rotation, protective sprays or dusts, and seed treatment.

Seeds of all plants generally carry on their exteriors spores of harmful as well as harmless disease organisms. Scientists report over 500 different disease organisms commonly carried by farm, flower and vegetable crop seeds.

Most growers are familiar with the destruction caused by smuts of small grains, root-rots of corn, and similar diseases, which are surface seed-borne. These organisms slow up germination and cause seed rotting which results in poor stands that fail to yield paying crops of best quality, or infect the growing grain.

In 1807, Prevost of France proved "blue-stone" would control stinking smut carried on seed wheat. Early in this century certain organic mercuries were found very effective in killing many disease organisms carried on seeds, without injuring the seeds. This led to exhaustive investigations of these compounds which developed Du Bay seed disinfectants. The prevention of disease by treating seeds before planting with the effective, easily applied disinfectants costs little and returns great profits per dollar invested.

Seed treatment with disinfectants destroys disease organisms before they can do damage. The result is better stands of more vigorous plants, increased yields and improved quality.

Seed treatment is practical crop insurance against losses from surface seed-borne diseases.

Substitution of oats for corn in feeding, and smaller numbers of animals on farms indicates consumption of less corn this season. The October, 1941, carryover of corn will be the largest on record, say agricultural economists at the University of Illinois.

Reed Canary Grass

Reed canary grass, *Phalaris arundinacea*, is one of the latest to assume increasing commercial importance.

In the United States it is found from the New England States westward to the Pacific Coast and as far south as Tennessee. The grass is native to the temperate portions of Europe, Asia, and North America.

The cultivation of reed canary grass probably began in Sweden about 1749, in England about 1824, and in Germany about 1850. Cultivation in the United States probably began along the North Atlantic coast shortly after its early use in Europe. At the present time the Pacific Coast sections of Oregon, Washington, and northern California, and the North Central states, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa, have the largest areas of this grass.

Reed canary grass is primarily a pasture grass. Its long life, long grazing season, and the large quantity of very succulent, palatable forage produced make it a valuable pasture plant where it thrives.

Because of the type of land on which it makes the most growth, as well as its rapidity of growth, it is better suited to dairy or beef cattle than to sheep or other kinds of livestock. The rapid, rather soft growth makes it a somewhat washy feed.

Until 1924 most of the seed handled by dealers was imported from Europe. In recent years seed production of reed canary grass has developed rapidly along the Pacific coast, mainly in the southwestern and Willamette Valley sections of Oregon and along the Puget Sound section in Washington. Considerable seed also is produced in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. These regions are now meeting the domestic demand to a large extent. Along the Pacific coast seed matures in late July and early August if the grass has not been pastured late or previously cut for hay. In the northern Middle Western States seed matures in late June and early July.

Much of the seed is harvested by hand. The heads are cut off near the base or stripped, put in tight cloth bags, and taken to curing racks or buildings for drying. During bright warm weather, outside curing racks are used. These consist of a series of two or three shelves made of fine poultry netting arranged one above another. The ground underneath is covered by canvas to catch shattering seed. The newly harvested heads are spread on the racks to dry, and an occasional stirring causes more rapid drying. As soon as it is dry the seed is threshed out with a flail or a fork and cleaned. Barn floors are often used for drying, and although it usually takes longer to complete the process the probable loss by rain is eliminated.

Formerly a machine resembling a header was used for harvesting in Coos County, Ore. The heads were cut off with as little of the stem and leaves as possible, conveyed to baskets, and

taken to drying racks or sheds. Underneath the conveyors and behind the sickle were screens and pans to catch as much as possible of the seed that shattered during cutting. More recently grain binders have been used successfully, particularly for the Superior strain, which shatters considerably less than does the lowland type. The binders are equipped with pans under the conveyors and bundle table and behind the sickle, to catch most of the seed that shatters. In Middle Western states various machines have been developed for harvesting the seed. Another method used during recent years is to ride through the fields on horseback, cutting the heads and putting them into baskets attached to the saddle.

The yield of seed is variable, running from 30 to 150 pounds to the acre. In a good field the average person will harvest from 20 to 40 pounds of seed per day by hand.

A number of experiment stations are attempting to develop nonshattering strains, and the future seed prices will depend to some extent on the results of these efforts. Seed of the newer strains, particularly the Superior strain, is now selling at a substantial premium over that of the common type of reed canary grass.—U.S.D.A. Bull. 1602.

Pure Seed Grows on Alfalfa Land

The McMinville Seed Co. distributed an imported strain of Swedish victory oats last year to a number of selected Oregon farmers who grew seed for certification. When the crops were turned in, and submitted for inspection, and analysis, it was found that where the oats were grown following alfalfa the grain had an average purity of 99.77%, an average of only 4.5 wild oat seeds per pound, and no weed seed.

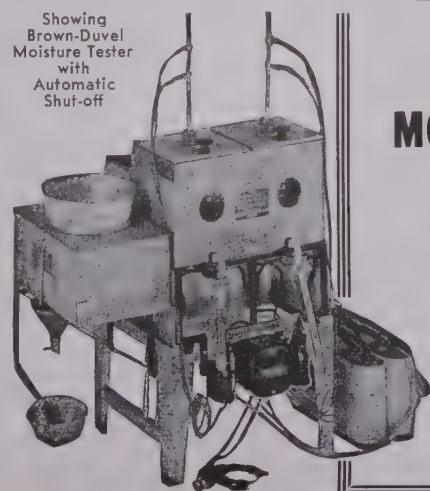
Where the oats were grown on other land, the purity was only 96.61%, with 81 wild oat seeds per pound, and with one-third of one per cent weed seed.—F. K. H.

U.S. 13 to Be Certified in Nebraska

U.S. 13 performance records in 1941 hybrid seed corn tests are expected to win final approval from the Nebraska Certification Com'te for this new hybrid seed corn, reports E. F. Frolik, sec'y Nebraska Crop Growers Ass'n. The hybrid has a very favorable record in several corn belt states, he says.

U.S. 13 will fill the need for a full-seasoned certified hybrid in southeastern Nebraska. It is several days later than U.S. 44, the longest seasoned hybrid on the present certified list.

It is a yellow corn, with medium deep grain. Thruout the southern corn belt it has a record of consistently high yields. It is a single-eared hybrid and has strong roots.



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Feedstuffs

Dried tender grass is estimated to contain 23 times as much vitamin A as carrots, 22 times as much vitamin B₂ as lettuce, 9 times as much B₁ as green leafy vegetables, and 14 times as much C as tomatoes and citrus fruits.

Manhattan, Kan.—Grasshoppers infest a little more than one-half of Kansas counties according to reports to Kansas State College. About 5,000 tons of bran and mill run will be bought by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture during April for use as poison bait.

Washington, D. C.—The annual meeting of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials will be held Oct. 30 and 31 at the Willard Hotel, the government having leased the three top floors of the hotel where the Ass'n hitherto has been holding its annual conventions.

Duluth, Minn.—Activity in feedstuff market has broadened out quite noticeably of late. The springing up of new demand for supplies has increased trading interest and built up business volume. Daily shipping is going on at a steady gait, especially in the screening line which appears most attractive to consuming interests.—F. G. C.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Price charts printed in five colors for the five years 1936 to 1940 inclusive by weeks on bran, standard middlings, brewers grains, malt sprouts, soybean oil meal, No. 2 yellow corn, No. 3 white oats, linseed oil meal and No. 2 malting barley will be sent gratis to readers of the Journal on request to the authors, the LaBudde Feed & Grain Co.

Imports and Exports of Feeds

Imports and exports of feedstuffs during December and for 12 months ending December, 1940, and 1939, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, were as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs., except where noted otherwise:

	IMPORTS			
	1940	1939	12 mos. ending 1940	1939
Hay*	4,488	6,997	51,166	48,348
Coconut cake†	14,012,650	3,766,371	192,498,392	111,707,227
Soybean cake†	2,612,000	1,730,000	28,037,752	25,229,089
Cottonseed cake†	9,730,732	2,680,454	90,437,105	9,995,445
Linseed cake†	.....	.....	2,556,000	9,649,091
All other cake†	6,863,411	288,032	28,827,789	22,246,015
Wheat fds.*	43,583	39,522	485,911	458,957
Beet pulp*	5,461	1,947	17,385	18,161
Tankage	3,287	3,691	60,446	64,855
Fish-scrap	2,861	7,557	39,233	49,377
	EXPORTS			
	1940	1939	12 mos. ending 1940	1939
Hay	353	270	3,919	2,800
Cottonseed cake	.....	.....	31	894
Linseed cake	.....	23,288	84,283	224,596
Other oil cake	1	30	1,206	6,149
Cottonseed meal	165	306	1,156	6,086
Linseed meal	1	268	3,756	10,870
Babassu cake meal	.....	200	368	1,170
Soybean oil-cake meal	1,952	7,951	38,813	46,457
Other oil-meal cake	152	153	7,595	5,426
Fish meal	65	24	308	335
Mxd. dairy & poultry fds.	378	897	8,252	10,859
Oyster shells	1,008	772	20,977	48,539
Other prepared & mxd. fds.	880	186	3,124	3,246
Other feed bran	402	308	11,813	17,220
Kafir, milo (bus.)	9	837	1,348	2,227

*2,000-lb. tons. †Pounds.

Brewers Dried Grains production in February totaled 7,400 tons, against 6,700 tons in February, 1940, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

Distillers Dried Grains production during February amounted to 19,600 tons, against 14,700 tons in February, 1940, as reported by the U.S.D.A.

In a feeding trial of 308 days' duration comparing linseed meal, hydraulic cottonseed meal, and hydraulic cottonseed meal plus 2 lb. of ferrous sulfate per hundredweight as protein supplements for fattening steer calves, the rate and economy of gains were practically identical for the 3 lots, indicating that the addition of iron to cottonseed meal does not enhance its feeding value for this type of animal.—*Ohio Exp. Sta.*

Chicago, Ill.—The Quaker Oats Co. has purchased a substantial interest in patents of American Dairies, Inc., for extraction of high vitamin products from grass, and in the new company formed, Cerophyl Laboratories, Inc., will manufacture grass products at Kansas City, Mo., including a poultry feed and semi-solid buttermilk. The Quaker Oats Co. also has purchased an interest in the Greenmilk Co., Guelph, Ont. The American Dairies organization has been a leader in developing preparations for human use and has gained national and international recognition in medical and chemical circles through papers prepared by Dr. Graham and others.

Lotus as Hay Crop

Popping out as a prospective paying crop in the vicinity of Medford, Ore., is lotus corniculatus, more commonly known as bird's foot trefoil. The pioneer stand in this section is believed to be on the farm of Hoover & Poston, and Mr. Hoover and Mr. Poston have gone to great effort to develop ways and means of harvesting and collecting the seed.

The plant is a hardy perennial legume. It resembles vetch in appearance, growing in long, slender shoots which lie on the ground in a mat. Its foliage is fine and lacy and it bears yellow, pea-like flowers.

The plant thrives under conditions difficult for alfalfa and has a wide range of adaptability. It flourishes under swampy conditions, where only tules and cat tails grow, it does well on alkali land, matching the growing ability of strawberry clover under these conditions, and it grows on comparatively dry soils, tho its yield is naturally reduced under drought conditions.

Production is placed at 5 tons to the acre by Mr. Hoover, who claims it is fine forage for cattle. An analysis by Dr. J. R. Haag, of the Oregon experiment station, shows 14.24% protein, 2.9% fat, 29.6% fiber, 1.1% calcium, and .28% phosphorus. This compares very favorably with alfalfa.

The seed is small and hard. Collecting it is a problem. Mr. Hoover says, "You've got to be there at just exactly the right time, or you've lost your seed crop. In a matter of hours the pods will pop open and your seed will be shattered." Hoover & Poston stack the shocks on large pieces of paper to save the seed which shatters.

Germination, also is a problem. In early trials only 10% of the seed would sprout. But scarifying the seed ended this problem and raised the germination to 90%. Inoculation with nitrogen fixing bacteria is important to good stands.

Cod Liver Oil Safe for Pigs

Experiments were conducted by N. J. Scorgie and W. C. Miller to obtain information on the possible toxicity of cod liver oil for pigs. Ten pigs received high, medium and low grades of cod liver oil in excessive amounts ranging from 2 to 8.3 per cent of the ration. Four control pigs received no oil and two pigs an equivalent amount of olive oil. All pigs made similar live weight gains, and those receiving cod liver oil appeared fully as healthy as the control animals.

Post-mortem examinations revealed that the livers, hearts, and kidneys of pigs fed cod liver oil were normal in appearance and weight, indicating that cod liver oil is not a factor in the causation of toxic liver dystrophy, even when fed in excessive amounts.

Sweet Potato Meal v. Yellow Corn for Dairy Cows

By O. C. COPELAND, Chief, Division of Dairy Husbandry, A. and M. College of Texas.

An 84-day feeding experiment has recently been completed by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station comparing dehydrated sweet potato meal with yellow corn as a carbohydrate feed for dairy cows. The grain mixtures used consisted of the following feeds:

Grain Mixture No. 1: 50% dehydrated sweet potato meal, 23% 43% protein cottonseed meal, 12% ground oats, 10% wheat bran, 2% carotene supplement, 2% calcium supplement, and 1% salt.

Grain Mixture No. 2: 50% ground corn, 23% 43% protein cottonseed meal, 12% ground oats, 10% wheat bran, 2% carotene supplement, 2% calcium supplement, 1% salt.

In addition to the grain mixtures which were fed in accordance with production, each cow was fed approximately 13 pounds of alfalfa hay and 17 pounds of sorghum silage daily.

The sweet potato meal being a new feed was not taken by the cows any too well the first time it was offered but all cows used in the experiment consumed all that was offered the second day. There was no refused concentrate feed to weigh back from any cow thruout the experiment. The highest producing cow was fed a maximum of 16 pounds of concentrates daily or 8 pounds of sweet potato meal. Based on the results of feed consumption during the experiment it can be stated that the sweet potato meal and yellow corn were equally palatable.

The results of milk production showed 0.79 pounds of milk per cow daily in favor of the ground corn ration. The average daily production for all cows during the experiment was 25.6 pounds. The average daily milk production divided by the average daily difference in production between the periods, corn and sweet potato meal was fed showed 3.08 per cent more milk produced in favor of the corn ration.

The differences in changes in liveweights of the animals during the experiment was also in favor of the yellow corn ration. However, these differences were small, only 0.2 of a pound per cow daily and not statistically significant.

When the data were analyzed to ascertain the productive energy of sweet potato meal, it was found to contain 78.68 therms per 100 pounds as compared with 86.70 therms for yellow corn. For productive energy value the sweet potato meal possessed 90.75 per cent of the productive energy value of yellow corn.

The butter produced from the cows fed sweet potato meal contained 6.87 more units of vitamin A per gram of butter fat than that produced by cows fed yellow corn, and the spectro carotene was responsible for 5.27 units of this difference and the spectro vitamin A only 1.6 units.

The results of this one experiment indicate that sweet potato meal has about 91 per cent of the feeding value of yellow corn as a carbohydrate feed for milk cows; that it is a pal-

atable feed; that it does not affect the taste, flavor, or aroma of milk even when fed in rather high quantities; and that it will improve the nutritional value of milk or butter in the vitamin A content over that of yellow corn. Based on the results of this single experiment it would seem that the value of sweet potato meal is a little below corn as a carbohydrate feed for milk cows. It would be a valuable feed to include in the dairy ration during the fall and winter months as an additional supply of vitamin A for the dairy herd and at the same time provide a means of maintaining the natural yellow color of milk and butter produced during the off-pasture season.

Custom Mixing Under Indiana Law

By DR. P. B. CURTIS, Associate Chemist of Indiana

If requests for feed formulas are received such requests are referred to the various departments of the Agricultural Experiment station such as Poultry, Animal and Dairy Husbandry. However, after the feed mixer has decided on a certain formula we are glad to assist him in calculating a safe chemical guaranty for that particular feed. Such calculations are based on the assumption that standard average ingredients will be used. We are glad to do this because we realize that the dealer or feed mixer does not have laboratory facilities to analyze his feeds as do the larger feed manufacturers.

Closely associated with this is the matter of labeling feed ingredients which are used in feeds for mixing purposes. If you use certain feed ingredients in mixed feeds which are registered under your own name and if you do not retail such ingredients nor use them in custom mixed feeds, such feed ingredients are not required to carry official Indiana state tags.

If custom mixing is practiced, it is important to have the ingredients tagged because the sale of feed ingredients used in custom mixtures is identical to a retail transaction. The purchaser or his agent must also be present when the mixing is done so that he can assure himself that the feed is mixed strictly according to the formula furnished. This matter of custom mixing is one of importance and unfortunately seems to be misunderstood by many feed dealers who are mixing special formulas for their customers.

Let me repeat that custom mixing is permit-

ted without registering and tagging of the final product only when the purchaser or his agent actually goes to the mixing plant, makes a bona fide purchase of properly tagged ingredients, sees them before the mixing is done, and also assures himself that they are mixed according to the formula furnished. Unless these conditions are fulfilled, all feed mixed according to formulas submitted must be registered and properly tagged with official Indiana state tags.

Canadian mills ground 39,054,719 bus. of wheat during the 6 months prior to Feb. 1, against 46,443,235 bus. a year ago, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The flour output was 8,641,745 barrels, against 10,225,520 barrels a year ago.

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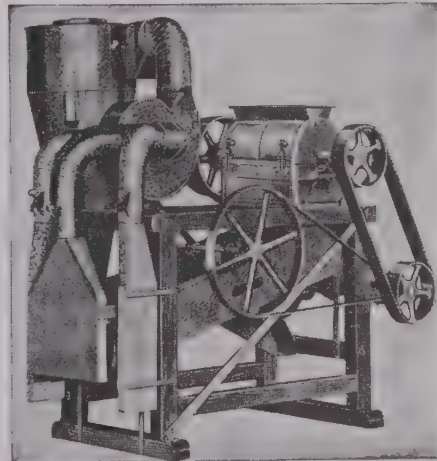
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COMPLETE FEED MILL MACHINERY

Egg Derby Wins Sales Contest

On an even two dozen 8½x11 inch manilla sheets in the files of Allied Mills, Inc., appears the enterprising retail feed sales record of Edgar Schuelke, manager of the Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., at Alta, Ia., who won first place in the national "Dollar A Dozen Egg Derby" sponsored by Allied Mills for 10 weeks last fall.

The Schuelke record is unusual in its broad, balanced recognition of many sales factors, and in its effective tying together of advertising, publicity, and direct sales effort to achieve maximum public interest and maximum sales of the poultry feeds that were the basis of the contest.

The contest itself is explained in a publicity story which appeared on the front page of the county paper every week. It read:

Eggs at Dollar a Dozen

A dollar a dozen for eggs is almost an unheard of price, yet some Alta farmers are going to get that price, according to Edgar Schuelke, manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Here is how this dollar a dozen price is to be given: Mr. Schuelke has arranged a novel egg-laying demonstration in the elevator office. Eight pullets from eight different farmers flocks in this community have been placed in an egg-laying battery and the pullet that lays the most eggs between Oct. 1 and Dec. 9, inclusive, will earn \$1 per dozen for her owner. Messrs. Clif Butler, Carl P. Christensen, Tony Leber, Clarence Connell, Fred Sievert, George Buddenhagen, Nels Norlin and Henry Poulson have furnished the pullets for this ten weeks egg derby.

The pullets have received names as follows: Fern, Frieda, Tony, Nelsie, Freddie, Connie, Henrietta and Georgie. Already some of the boys in the barber shop are betting on the winner. Stop in at the Farmers Elevator and see the girls in action.

"Use of the names of the farmers in this story started the ball rolling for publicity," says Schuelke. "Naming the pullets, instead of numbering them, brought immediate human interest. These birds became the talk of the town."

There may be noted a surprising similarity between the names of some of the birds and their owners. Which explains the method employed by Schuelke for choosing names. Naming the birds gave them personalities.

Schuelke did not depend upon publicity alone. In his display at the office he tied in with it. "Our office," he explains, "is divided into two parts, an office and a sales room. The display battery was in our sales room. We had arrow cards hung from the office ceiling pointing the way to the battery." These cards invited "Pay the girls a visit," and named the birds, and "See Our Egg Laying Derby." The final card read: "Watch 'em Lay!"

"Besides the many customers who saw the girls while we were busy loading feed," says Schuelke, "520 counted and registered patrons were specifically directed into the display room, and, of course, we seized this opportunity to discuss poultry and poultry feeds."

Thruout the contest Schuelke did many things, which individually would probably have had little effect, but tied in with the contest, completed the sales campaign. On a blackboard he sketched the "Inside Story of a Hen," showing graphically how food is consumed and eggs produced. Flock feeders were on display in the office, together with waterers, egg baskets and batteries of nests, against a background

of corn stalks, ears of corn and Wayne feed sacks. Individual name plates hung on the cages of the contesting birds, which were the center of interest. In a small wire pen near the pullets, Napoleon, Schuelke's pet White Rock rooster, crowed lustily. Practically every visitor asked, "Why is he here?"

"To lend encouragement and keep the girls happy," was the answer.

Schuelke kept up a running fire of comment in the progress of the egg laying contest with publication of Egg Derby News in bold face type at the bottom of each of his weekly adds in the county newspaper. The first read:

NOTICE: The first week of our egg laying derby started with a bang. Frieda laid the first egg, but it was Henrietta who made the big news of the week. Fern is a little bashful, —yet. And in case you don't know, Tony's real name is Antoinette, we use Tony for short. Come in and pay the girls a visit.

Just good old "home folks" stuff, the kind that becomes a sort of continued story. From there on the reader has no chance. Each week he feels the urge to follow the ads to see how the poultry personalities are getting along. Take a look at another:

CONNIE is holding a hard fought one egg lead. Seven of the ladies laid 39 eggs last week with Georgie still unwilling to participate in the race. She's a wee bit wild for such tame entertainment. She is part Leghorn and if she ever falls for Wayne—watch out.

A week later Georgie had fallen, and Schuelke's ad announced:

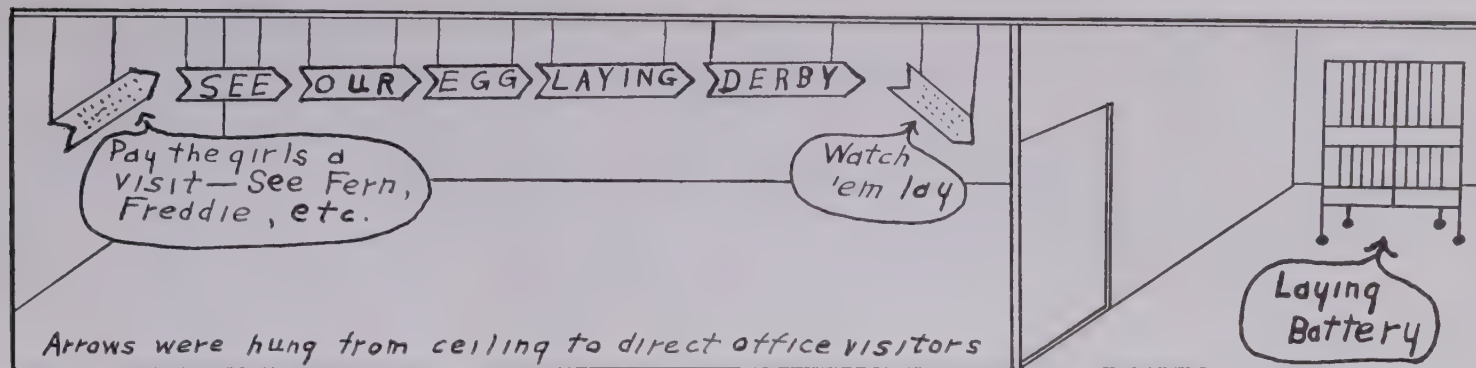
GEORGIE couldn't resist Wayne any longer and now lays regularly along with the rest of the girls. Come in and see the peroxide blonde that laid exactly 24 eggs in 26 days and gained two ounces while doing it.

On a huge chart tacked to the bulletin board in his office, Schuelke displayed the daily record of laying. Here, again, he exhibited a natural ability to associate products and projects with the thoughts of his customers. Instead of simply making a mark in the allotted daily space on the chart for each hen, he sketched in an egg when an egg was laid, left the space blank when the hen failed to produce.

From time to time this record was pub-



1. Frieda, winner of egg laying derby at Alta Farmers Elevator, Alta, Ia. 2. Eight hens competed in derby. Left to right are Tony, Georgie, Freddie, Frieda, Connie, Nelsie, and Henrietta. 3. A corner of elevator office, showing how wall space is used for advertising material. 4. Manager Edgar Schuelke (left) uses modern merchandise comparison to sell feed.



Visitors were shown way to egg laying derby at Alta Farmers Elevator & Supply Co., Alta, Ia.

lished in his ads, and the ads themselves were tied up with local or national events to give them news value. For example:

NOW THAT the election is over we can all settle down to business again. However, the election never did affect the girls, they knew right along that they were all voting for Wayne. They knew to win this race that "eggs on order" don't count, that it takes "eggs produced and delivered." Here are the results of the first 4 weeks: 26 eggs, 35 eggs, 39 eggs and 43 eggs. Come in and see them.

"We kept the eggs of the previous day on our desk," says Schuelke. "It always broke the ice to start talk about the contest and the girls."

"An Armistice day storm and the cold wave that followed, very noticeably cut our egg record. There was no heat in the room and for two weeks the room temperature was always freezing. However, it had its advertising value since many farm flocks quit entirely and ours laid at least some. A visitor one day remarked, 'I got 4 eggs today from 150 pullets.' We counted 6 eggs that day from 8 hens." Schuelke took advantage of this advertising value when he put in his Egg Derby News:

HENS won't lay eggs in a snow bank, neither is ice water a very encouraging drink for laying birds... Come in and see how "our girls" came thru this Armistice ordeal.

"The owner of Fern brought his wife along one day to see their hen," reports Schuelke. "He asked, 'When is this contest over so I can take Fern home? She is laying more eggs here than all the rest of my flock at home.' He took some Wayne feed home with him." Schuelke kept the storm in mind when he wrote in his next ad:

CONTEST or no contest, Tony and Freddie have taken time out since the storm to grow a new suit of red flannels—they're both in a molt.

At the close of the contest on Dec. 9, Schuelke devoted his entire ad to his "girls." In his friendly, homefolks style, he described the results:

Big Upset in the Home Stretch—Frieda Wins!

After a steady, grueling grind for ten long weeks, Frieda, the little red hen owned by Clifford Butler of Alta, won our 70 day egg laying contest by laying 56 eggs. This is 80% production for the period.

Connie, the little Buff Rock pullet that consistently held the lead by a one and two egg margin for nine weeks, lost out in the tenth and final week because of her strong maternal desire to "reproduce" instead of "produce." Starting to "cluck" she allowed Frieda to pass her up with but a few days to go after she had become a favorite. Her friends ask Mr. Connell, her owner, not to wring her neck.

Henrietta finished 3rd with but a few eggs behind. (Henrietta laid 3 eggs one day trying to catch up.) Fern finished fourth, Nelsie ran fifth, Tony and Freddie tied for 6th position, while shy little Georgie brought up the rear. These 8 pullets laid 315 eggs from Oct. 1 until Dec. 9. This is 56% production for the period, which covered the November cold snap when the girls spent most of their time in freezing temperatures. Top production for one week was 43 eggs... More details may be seen on our charts... Incidentally, the 8 pullets weighed 5 lbs. and 9 ounces more at the finish than when they started.

Schuelke's next ad showed a picture of the eight contesting birds, with the winners in the middle. Here he really cut loose with feed advertising, which read in part:

Proud Pullets Pose for Picture

315 EGGS in 10 weeks—no wonder they pose so proudly for the camera... Note Frieda, the winner, who seems to pose in a more humble manner than the others. We are not quite so humble, however, in telling you about the many good qualities of Wayne feed... Each and every ingredient (in a feed) must be of top-notch quality if results by feeding are to be of top-notch character.

The Schuelke ads successfully sustained public interest thruout the contest and brought in dozens of new and prospective customers. But Schuelke wisely recognized that his advertising and promotional work was not turned into cash until he had sold the customer and delivered the merchandise. Once he had a customer's interest, personal selling went to work to turn the interest into an order.

"I like to load feed as much as possible myself," remarks Schuelke. "I spent a lot of my time at the loading dock, because here many opportunities present themselves for selling feed, perhaps more than in the office. Extra bags of feed can be sold at the loading dock thru judicious suggestion and the extra bags add up to larger volume and more frequent turning of stocks."

What was the result of the Schuelke balanced sales program when tied up with the "Dollar a Dozen Egg Derby"? At the close of the 10-week contest he lacked just 5 bags of showing a 400% increase in his poultry feed sales over the same period the year before. That is a lot of increase in any business.

Schuelke reported: "We caught and kept the interest of the public in this demonstration during the entire period and now when they think of feed for their flocks they automatically think of us as vendors of poultry feed."

Schuelke refused to let interest die with the end of the contest. He kept a photo record of the contest birds, posed against a background of Wayne feed bags. Enlargements of these pictures, prominently displayed on the office bulletin board, have prolonged the advertising value of the contest, and with the aid of a little sales talk, still add new names to his ever growing list of feed customers.

KELLY-DUPLEX
FEED MILL MACHINERY
Everything for Mill and Elevator
THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio

**Triple XXX
Alfalfa
Meal**

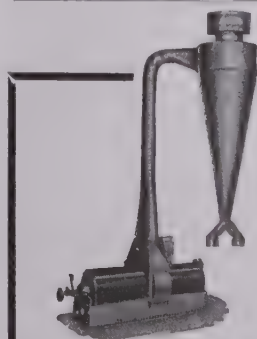
Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.

Merchants Exchange
ST. LOUIS

LAMAR, COLO.



Pneumatic Attrition Mill

The operating principle of this Strong-Scott mill prevents the possibility of dust explosions from sparks created by foreign material passing through the grinding plates.

The fact that the feed is cool when sacked, plus the possibility of installing it in a location more convenient to the operator has made it popular with Feed Mill operators.

Write for complete details

**Everything for Every Mill, Elevator
and Feed Plant**

The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.

Branch Office: Great Falls, Mont.

Minneapolis Minn.



Concentrates for Dairy Cows

By T. E. WOODWARD, Bureau of Dairy Industry

LOW-PROTEIN FEEDS.—Cereal grains have comparatively low contents of protein, fiber, and minerals, and high contents of carbohydrates. Corn is the most abundant and the most palatable of any of the cereal grains. Barley and grain sorghums are very good substitutes for corn. Oats has a higher content of fiber and a lower content of total digestible nutrients than the other cereals, but practical dairymen regard oats very highly as a cow feed. Wheat has about the same content of digestible nutrients as corn and if cheaper than corn can be used up to as much as one-third of the concentrate mixture. Rye has a high content of nutrients but because it lacks palatability it is used very little as a dairy feed. All grains fed to dairy cows should be ground.

Hominy feed is comparable with corn-feed meal and ground corn in nearly all respects and for feeding dairy cows can be used interchangeably with these two feeds. It is a little less likely to heat and mold than ground corn.

Dried beet pulp is a bulky feed, with a low content of protein and a relatively high content of fiber. The fiber is highly digestible, showing that it is in much the same form as that in young plants. Sometimes the molasses from the sugar mill is mixed with the beet pulp.

Cane and beet molasses are similar in composition and are being extensively used for feeding. The beet molasses contains more mineral matter and perhaps for this reason is more laxative. Molasses seems to be most effectively used if fed in amounts not to exceed about 3 pounds per cow per day, but any quantity of the cane molasses can be fed without harm. The nutritive value of molasses is due to its content of carbohydrates as the other constituents are present in very small amounts.

Molasses has a feeding value of approximately 70 per cent of that of corn, and when the price is less than 70 per cent as much as corn, molasses can profitably be used to replace part or all of the corn. It is mostly used to mix with concentrated feeds, but on account of its high palatability is sometimes sprinkled over poor-quality roughage in order to induce greater and more complete consumption of the roughage. Molasses should weigh 11.7 pounds to the gallon. A weight lighter than this is evidence of adulteration.

MEDIUM-PROTEIN FEEDS.—All feeds in the medium-protein class are byproducts of milling cereal grains or of the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. Only the most important ones are discussed.

Wheat bran is the most important of this class of feeds and is used extensively for dairy cows. It is bulky, high in phosphorus, but has only a fair amount of protein. Shorts and middlings, other by-products from the milling of wheat, have a little higher content of protein and total digestible nutrients.

Corn-gluten feed is rather high in protein, averaging 20 per cent or more in the best grades. It is somewhat bulky and not quite so palatable as hominy feed and corn meal. Corn-gluten meal has a still higher content of protein and for that reason is sometimes used to replace the oil meals in the ration.

Dried brewers' grains are similar to corn-gluten feed in composition, but they contain more fiber and less total nutrients.

Dried distillers' grains made from corn have a higher content of protein and total nutrients than brewers' grains. If made from rye, however, they are unpalatable and low in feeding value.

HIGH-PROTEIN FEEDS.—The most important of the high-protein feeds in the United States is cottonseed meal and cake. The quantity produced greatly exceeds that of all the other oil meals combined. Various troubles in livestock have in the past been improperly ascribed to cottonseed meal. Because of its high protein content and availability it has

been much used to supplement cottonseed hulls and poor-quality hays. Animals fed on such rations have suffered a vitamin A deficiency, and this trouble has been called "cottonseed meal injury" or "cottonseed meal poisoning." Like nearly all other concentrates, cottonseed meal contains no appreciable amount of carotene. Other concentrates fed with the poor roughages produce similar symptoms in livestock. The trouble is with the roughage instead of the concentrate. Cottonseed meal can be fed to dairy cows in any quantity required to balance the ration without fear of injury to the cow in any way. Large quantities, however, are likely to impair the texture of the butter. It has a higher content of phosphorus than the other oil meals but not as much as wheat bran.

Linseed meal and soybean meal are produced in about the same quantities at present, but the quantity of soybean meal is increasing rapidly, while that of linseed meal is not increasing. The production of peanut meal is about one-fifth that of soybean meal, and it, too, is increasing. The oil meals and cakes are all good and safe feeds for dairy cattle and their analyses provide reliable indications of their relative nutritive values. The meal and cake resulting from pressure extraction have a higher content of fat than those produced by the use of a solvent and for this reason are better.

Soybeans are coming into greater use by dairy farmers who are trying to raise all their own feed. They provide both protein and fat, and there is some indication that they have a high content of lysine—one of the essential amino acids that is likely to be deficient in the ration. They may have an added value, therefore, because of the quality of their protein. They should be ground before being fed. Soybeans are not highly palatable. In warm weather especially, the fat is likely to become rancid and thus impair the palatability. The oil or fat in soybeans tends to make the butter soft.

Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal, all high-protein feeds, have been fed successfully to dairy cows. The protein is of good quality and the mineral matter is not only high in quantity but also of a kind needed for milk and growth. These feeds are not very palatable but cows will eat them when they are mixed with other feeds if they do not make up too large a proportion of the mixture.—U.S.D.A. Bull. 1626.

Protein Requirements for Milk Production

S. Bartlett, A. S. Foot and others report that three large scale feeding experiments with 1400 cows were undertaken to compare two levels of protein feeding, one supplying approximately the current production standard of 0.6 lb. protein equivalent per 10 lb. milk and the other two-thirds of that amount. The diets were so arranged that the starch equivalents were the same. The effects were judged by the fatness of the cow, handling properties of the skin, loss of hair during the winter yield of milk, and fat, solids-not-fat and nitrogen contents of the milk.

The results showed that the condition of the cows was in no way affected by the reduced protein diet, the milk yield remained the same and the quality of the milk was not changed. When the cows were changed over to spring grazing, after the conclusion of the experiments, there was an increase in milk yield from the cows fed on the low-protein diet over that of the cows fed on the normal diet.

The composition of the protein diets was the same in experiments 1 and 2, but in experiment 3 an addition of soybean cake and rice bran was made. There was some indication, not, however, statistically significant, that the low protein ration with a relatively high content of rice bran lowered the percentage of milk fat.

Free Fatty Acids and By-Product Protein

R. E. Gray and H. E. Robinson of the research laboratory of Swift & Co. have found that a high free fatty acid content of the fat in animal protein concentrates is not a true factor for the evaluation of the nutritive worth of such products when used in well-balanced rations for poultry feeding.

High rancidity of the fat in animal protein concentrates does not necessarily greatly affect the nutritive value of such products when used at a 10 to 15 per cent level in poultry feeds.

While high free fatty acid content and rancidity of the fat in animal protein concentrates should be avoided as far as practically possible in the production and storage of such materials, as factors for judging nutritive value they rank far less in importance than the materials which are used to formulate such products.

A feeding level of 30-40 per cent protected chicks from dermatitis. Dried screenings were found to be quite low in vitamin content. The vitamin A and pantothenic acid contents of distiller's grain were greatly reduced upon extraction of the corn oil; however, the content of vitamin B₁ and iodine was not altered.

Effect of Feeds on Butter Flavor

In Mississippi Sta. Tech. Bulletin 25 the results of a series of experiments extending over a number of years and involving the use of many feeding stuffs are summarized by F. H. Herzer, J. S. Moore, and W. C. Cowsert.

A preliminary comparison of the physical and chemical characteristics of butter originating in Mississippi and in Minnesota showed the melting point and the heat resistance of Mississippi butter to be consistently higher than that of Minnesota butter. The refractive index and the Reichert-Meissl and iodine numbers of Mississippi butter did not follow the decided seasonal trends of the Minnesota butter.

Trials involving comparisons of alfalfa hay with Johnson grass, Bermuda grass, soybean, lespedeza, and Sudan grass hays showed no significant trends in the effect of these dry roughages on the quality of butter. Silage had a beneficial effect on butter texture, with corn silage and sorghum silage exerting similar effects.

The inclusion of cottonseed hulls in the ration quickly increased the melting point and produced a hard gummy butter. Cottonseed meal and cottonseed oil in the ration raised the melting point, refractive index, and iodine number, and increased the firmness and gumminess of the butter. Both products decreased the Reichert-Meissl number, particularly the latter. Extracted cottonseed meal did not increase the melting point or iodine number and, while increasing firmness, did not increase the gumminess of the butter.

Soybean meal, in combination with cottonseed meal, largely counteracted the hard texture typical of butter produced under cottonseed meal feeding. The resulting butter was superior to that produced when either protein concentrate was fed singly. Cured sweet potatoes in the ration gave a butter of high Reichert-Meissl number and low iodine number, a very firm texture, and pleasing flavor.

Dried sweet potato pulp gave a butter of low iodine number and a firm, hard dry texture. The predominance of the Jersey breed is considered a contributing factor to the firm butter typical of the area. It is pointed out that firmer butter, to a moderate degree, is desirable to the South in plant processing, in shipping, and on the consumer's table during the warm months.

The state of Maine is not in the restricted corn belt, and its corn acreage increased from 1,574 in 1930 to 5,000 in 1940, and the crop from 63,393 to 206,886 bus. in 1940.

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Turkey producers intend to hatch and buy about 3% fewer poults this year than last, according to Feb. 1 reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service from about 6,000 growers who had about 3,000,000 poults last year.—U. S. D. A.

Feed Egg Ratio

From mid-January to about Mar. 1 wholesale egg prices at Chicago were well below those of a year earlier and, although the cost of feed also was lower, the feed-egg ratio until Mar. 1 was much less favorable to egg producers than during the corresponding period in 1940.

For the week ended Mar. 8, however, the price of eggs was slightly higher than a year earlier and the cost of feed continued lower, so that the feed-egg ratio was more favorable to producers than in the first week of March last year.

The ratio is expected to average more favorable than a year earlier during the important egg-producing months this spring and coming summer.—U. S. D. A.

Cause and Prevention of Perosis

When a basal ration consisting of yellow corn (66 per cent by weight), wheat gray shorts (5), alfalfa leaf meal (3), dried buttermilk (15), meat and bone scraps (5), bone meal (5), cod-liver oil (0.25), and common salt (0.75 per cent) was fed to young chicks, perosis developed in from 76 to 100 per cent of the cases.

The addition of ether, alcohol, and water extracts of the basal ration or water extracts of wheat bran, wheat shorts, wheat embryo, and alfalfa to the basal ration did not prevent the incidence of perosis. However, a drinking solution consisting of a water extract of rice bran was highly effective in preventing this disorder, as was the addition of the ash of 70 lb. of rice bran to 100 lb. of the basic ration.

The growth of chicks receiving rice bran extract was above normal, indicating that rapidly growing chicks are not necessarily more susceptible to perosis than more slowly growing ones. Numerous other supplements were added

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for July futures of standard bran and gray shorts, cottonseed meal and spot No. 1 fine ground alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, and No. 2 yellow corn and No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Feb. 1.....	21.00	20.50	16.25	20.25
Feb. 8.....	20.50	20.25	16.50	20.10
Feb. 15.....	19.00	19.00	15.60	18.90
Feb. 21.....	19.00	19.00	15.75	18.60
Mar. 1.....	19.00	18.50	15.60	18.85
Mar. 8.....	19.50	19.00	15.85	19.60
Mar. 15.....	21.50	21.50	16.00	20.05
Mar. 22.....	22.50	21.50	16.30	20.00

	St. Louis*		Chicago Memphis	
	Bran	Shorts	Soy-beans	Soy Meal
Feb. 1.....	19.25	22.25	99%	22.75
Feb. 8.....	19.40	22.00	97	22.80
Feb. 15.....	18.75	21.00	93%	21.60
Feb. 21.....	18.90	20.75	93	21.25
Mar. 1.....	18.75	20.85	95	21.10
Mar. 8.....	19.00	21.75	98%	22.50
Mar. 15.....	19.10	22.00	103%	22.90
Mar. 22.....	19.40	22.25	106%	23.00

	Cottonseed Meal		Kansas City		Chicago
	Ft. Worth	Memphis	Alfalfa	Corn	
Feb. 1.....	34.00	24.25	21.70	63%	
Feb. 8.....	33.00	24.30	21.70	64%	
Feb. 15.....	33.00	23.10	21.70	63%	
Feb. 21.....	32.00	23.15	21.50	62%	
Mar. 1.....	31.00	23.25	21.70	63%	
Mar. 8.....	31.00	24.05	21.70	65%	
Mar. 15.....	31.00	24.45	21.70	66%	
Mar. 22.....	31.00	24.75	21.20	67	

*St. Louis bran basis Chicago delivery; shorts St. Louis delivery.

to the basal ration, with varying degrees of success.

The addition of small amounts of manganese salts was highly effective, and a correlation appeared to exist between the manganese content of other supplements and their protective properties. However, the addition of an excessive amount of manganese in the form of 1 per cent manganese carbonate in the diet decreased viability and growth of the chicks.

Substituting casein for meat and bone scraps and bone meal in the basal diet practically eliminated the incidence of perosis, although the manganese contents of the two diets were similar. The manganese required to prevent perosis was shown to vary markedly with the breed of chicks and with the amount of other minerals in the diet. The administration of phosphorus subcutaneously was just as productive of perosis as when given orally. The addition of a calcium supplement markedly reduced the inorganic phosphorus content of the blood of chicks.—Okla. Sta. Bull. 243.

Vitamins in Fish Oils

By A. H. MENDONCA

Sardine oil has won extensive favor with the poultry industry. In vitamin D content it compares favorably with cod liver oil. Eleven years ago the first commercial flocks of poultry fed sardine oil were in Utah. These same poultry men are still successfully using a sardine oil product.

About four years ago two of the major sardine companies in the poultry oil field started producing special high vitamin potency fish liver oils and began to blend and market fortified sardine oils. Under the present war conditions the importation of cod liver oil for poultry feeding is practically stopped. Stocks in this country are rapidly being used up. The use of biologically assayed sardine oil, fortified sardine oil and vitamin A and D feeding oils with sardine oil as the base oil, has rapidly increased.

The name of the specie of fish from which fish oil or fish liver oil is derived, be it menhaden, sardine, cod, tuna or other specie, is not a reliable or practical index to the vitamin value of the particular fish oil. For feeding purposes all poultry vitamin oils, whatever their source, should be considered only upon a basis of biological assays and guaranties of vitamin potency.

The use of relatively simple physical and chemical procedures for the measurement of vitamin A has been helpful to the poultry oil manufacturers. These procedures agree very closely with biological assays conducted on rats in accordance with the specifications of the U. S. Pharmacopeia and with vitamin A assays on chicks. It has enabled the fishery to discover and develop more abundant and economical sources of vitamin A. It provides a simple means of checking thoroughness of liver processing and vitamin oil blending. For vitamin D measurement biological assay conducted on chicks is still the only reliable method to determine the chick effective vitamin D for poultry.

Mild weather is reducing the demand for feedstuffs, but the smokers are burning just as much alfalfa as ever.

Fat Requirements of the Growing Chick

The growth rate of chicks maintained on an ether-extracted ration composed of natural feeding stuffs and containing approximately 0.1 per cent fat was compared with that of chicks on a normal ration containing 4.1 per cent fat. The growth rate of chicks to 14 weeks of age on the low-fat diet supplemented with all known essential dietary factors was not significantly below that of the control group.

Chicks on the low-fat diet utilized crystalline carotene despite the very low level of fat intake. Analyses of body fat showed that that formed on a low-fat diet was more saturated than that for normally fed chicks. However, liver fat from the two groups showed essentially the same degree of saturation.—N. J. Exp. Sta.

Canadian mills ground 73,334,282 bus. of wheat during the calendar year 1940, compared with 77,006,239 bus. during 1939, reports the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

DRIED MILK PRODUCTS COD LIVER OILS VITAMIN PRODUCTS

for Animals and Poultry
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886-887 Reibold Building, Dayton, Ohio

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Their Feed and Care

Helping your farmer patrons to increase their profits from their flocks will also increase your business. These authoritative books will aid you when advising them.

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A book complete with information needed in the successful raising of poultry. Newly revised. Sixth edition. 603 pages, 215 illustrations. Weight 4 lbs., price \$4.00 plus postage.

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Revised and enlarged edition, up-to-date. Contains all important discoveries in poultry production made in recent years. 480 pages, 200 illustrations. Weight 2 lbs. Price \$2.50 plus postage.

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Contains a background of the poultry industry, the fundamental principles involved in various poultry practices, and important economic factors in producing and marketing poultry products. 548 pages, 167 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs. price \$4.00 plus postage.

TURKEY MANAGEMENT—Marsden and Martin

Because of the recognized ability of the authors, this, the first complete, non-technical treatise on turkey production should prove of great value to both large and small producers. 708 pages, 17 chapters, appendix and thorough index, 120 illustrations. Weight 3 lbs. price \$3.50 plus postage.

Nothing is more productive of profit than healthy poultry. These books will aid you in encouraging your patrons to raise the better types. Order them today.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Chart of Soybean, Soybean Oil Meal and Cottonseed Oil Meal Prices

In years past the production of cottonseed oil meal has greatly overshadowed the output of soybean oil meal.

The price of cottonseed oil meal was the controlling factor, since the two feeds can be substituted one for the other.

In 1936 the production of cottonseed oil meal and cake in the United States amounted to 2,031,000 tons, and of soybean oil meal and cake to 600,000 tons, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

With crop controls on cotton the production of meal decreased from 2,830,000 tons in 1937 to 2,023,000 tons in 1938, while the output of soybean oil meal increased by leaps and bounds, from 492,000 tons in 1937, to 716,000 in 1938 and 1,054,000 tons in 1939.

In the chart herewith the quotations plotted are those of the closing price on the first Saturday of each month, beginning with Jan. 4, 1936, the meals in dollars per ton and soybeans in cents per bushel for cash No. 2 yellow at Chicago.

The Memphis quotation is taken for cottonseed oil meal. The Chicago quotation is taken for soybean oil meal until June 1, 1940, when Chicago was quoted at \$25.90, and a change was made to the Decatur, Ill., quotation at \$22 on that date, Decatur having become a large center of production.

After Memphis established a future trading market in soybean oil meal that market was charted beginning Dec. 7 at \$24.50, against \$28 for Decatur.

At some time in each of the five years the price of cottonseed oil meal dropped close to \$20 per ton. On Mar. 1, 1941, Memphis cottonseed oil meal sold at \$23.25 and Memphis soybean oil meal at \$21.10.

Back in 1937 Memphis cottonseed oil meal sold at \$40.50 when Chicago soybean oil meal sold at \$47.00 May 1. A month later, on June 5 soybean oil meal sold at \$48.20 and cottonmeal at \$36, the cotton product being the first to start the downward slump. This price leadership seems to have been maintained by cottonmeal until the spring of 1940, when soybean oil meal led the markets downward. Chicago soybean meal from \$34.70 Jan. 6, 1940, to \$29.50 May 4, while Memphis cottonmeal held firm from \$30 Jan. 6 to \$31.25 May 4.

The price of soybeans ranged from \$1.72½

May 1, 1937, to 71½¢ per bushel Nov. 5, 1938. In the fall of 1937 there was no trading on Saturdays of consequence in cash soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade, indicated by the absence of cross-marks that denote the first Saturday in each month.

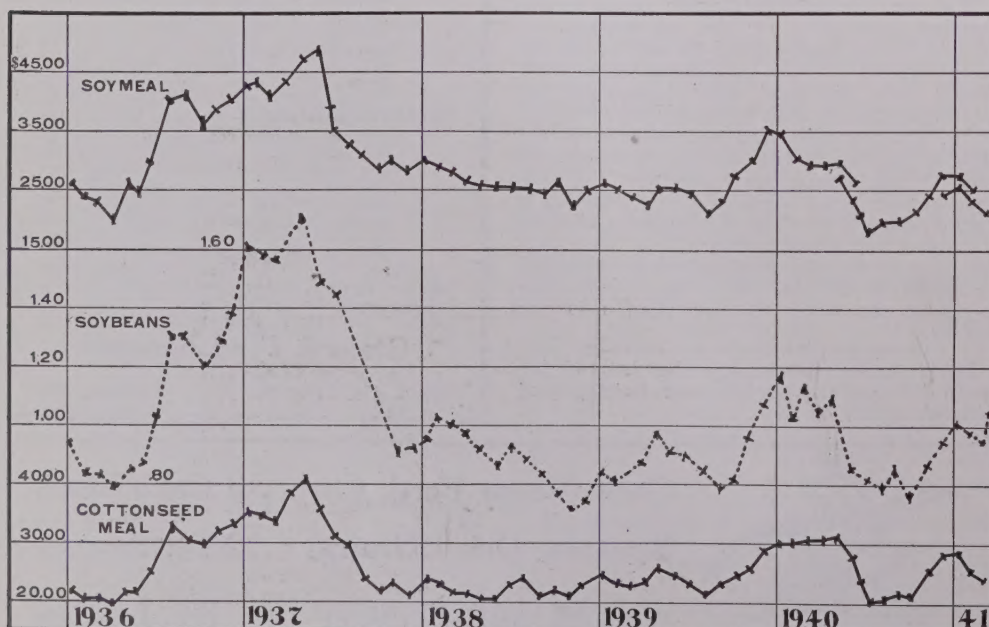
Test Case of Wage and Hour Application to Feed Mixer

The J. B. Hill Co., of Fresno, Cal., is getting a complete check-up by Wage & Hour inspectors, including analysis of unloading of interstate cars from Oct. 24, 1938, to Oct. 15, 1940, when the company went fully under the Act, pending decision of their past liability, if any, and their future status. It involves the assumption of, and the demand for, restitution of back, overtime pay for the entire period. It also involves as may be the case with some other feed concerns, the lack of full employee "hour records" and as to just WHO and WHEN such employees actually unloaded each interstate car of whole corn, mill feeds, etc. Because of this, and because most if not all the employees in the grain warehouse, feed mill, truck drivers, etc., apparently say that they all helped unload at various times, back pay is called for covering each possible employee involved, and whether he would otherwise be exempt or not.

This company is representative of the large country feed mixers with highly complex operations. They have grain warehouse storage; feed mill and custom mixing; sell "local mixed" and unmixed feed products at retail and some wholesale; act as country grain shipper and buyer; have branch retail stores; do local delivery, as well as use trucks for long distance hauling of supplies, etc. Mr. Wesley Ash has agreed for the benefit of feed members, that the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n may participate and in co-operation with him, work out a clear-cut picture for feed dealers under the Act.

Ohio farmers are reported redeeming some of their loan grain and selling it in the open market at a profit of 2¢ to 2½¢ per bu.

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Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the grain handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective headings. Contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines to page, and a 28-page index, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Weight 2½ lbs. Order Form. 43. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

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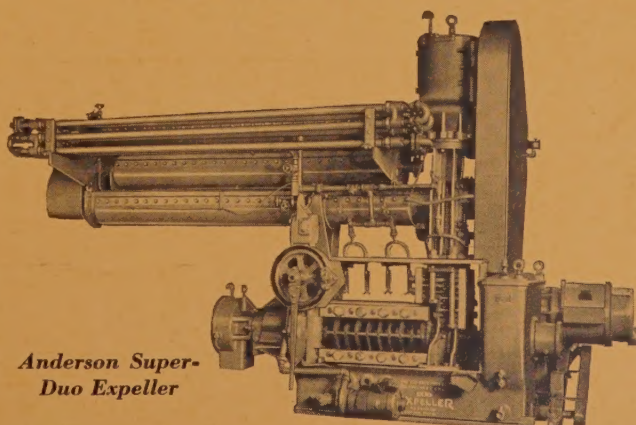
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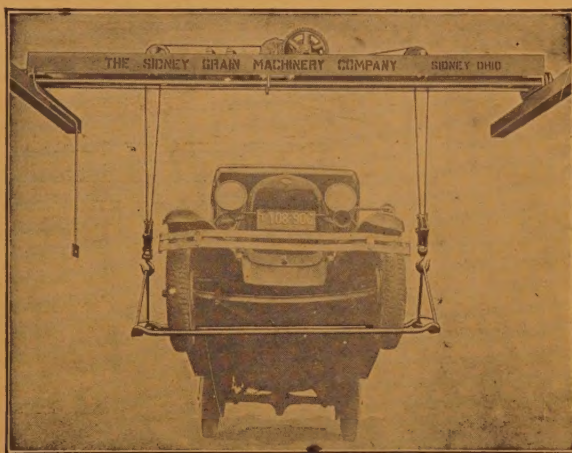
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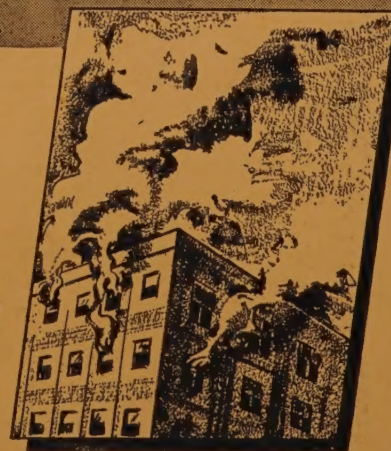
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